"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, much colder to-day; fair, slowly rising temperature to-morrow; brisk northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,043. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1912.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

SUNDAY PLAY GUESTS HELD UP BY POLICE

Stage Society Gets Injunction Against Waldo, but Lyceum Management Won't Fight.

AND DETECTIVES BAR DOORS

Performances, Being Private and Not for Profit, Are Outside the Law, Society Points Out.

With its doors closed to the general public, the Lyceum Theatre was to have been astir last evening with the performance of three one-act plays, presented by the newly formed Stage Society of New York and attended only by that organization's members and their guests. But the doors of the Lyceum were closed altogether, for the police, encouraged by a legal opinion emanating from within the office of the Corporation Counsel, forbade the performance. Vaudeville houses were going at full blast, with songs and dances and skits and acrobatic acts all flourishing under the saving grace of the "sacred concert" title, but the Lyceum was dark.

Not only did the police threaten to arrest the management and the players in the event of a performance but they arrived at the theatre in full force to see that there should be no performance. Chief Inspector Schmittberger, Inspector Dwyer, and twelve detectives established a cordon about the Lyceum to bar the way to those few invited ones who arrived expectantly in their automobiles unaware that all the plans had been upset. In addition, Mrs. Benjamin S. Guinness, President of the society, sent her footman to the scene to make the proper explanations.

The performance of the plays has been postponed until such time as the police administration sees a new light or the Supreme Court tells the Police Commissioner and his subordinates to keep their hands off. The Stage Society is hoping that the performances will be given next Sunday night, but no one knows.

Not a Commercial Venture.

It was in no sense a commercial venture with which the police interfered. The Stage Society of New York is an incorporated body of some 200 members. Its membership, which includes Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. Norman Hapgood, Miss Constance Collier, Harrison Rhodes, Austin Strong, society folk, players, and playwrights, wishes to give special performances of plays the members would like to see acted, played by men and women they would like to see cast for the parts.

Membership involved the payment of $20 in annual dues, and entitled the members to the privilege of attending the performances.

As there was no question of maintaining a special company for the venture, the players were to be drawn from the professional stage, and the performances had to be given on some night when those players would be free from their regular engagements. That is how the society hit upon Sunday night as the only possible one of the week when such performances could be given, and that is why the Lyceum was to have been used last night. Charles Frohman lent the theatre, requiring only that the Stage Society should pay for the lighting.

The services of the players were all volunteered. The players were all rehearsing the assigned parts because they wanted to.

The first indication of police interference came on Thursday, when Inspector Dwyer, noted for his recent activities in the raiding of gambling houses, descended on the theatre and informed Manager Rumsey that it would never do, that the police could never think of permitting such a thing, and that nothing short of wholesale arrests of the theatre management and the Stage Society members would appease the police if the performance were attempted.

Despite the shortness of the notice, the society took immediate steps to see just what this meant. Through the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the legal adviser, Henry G. Gray, the society wrote and talked to Commissioner Waldo, discussed the project at length with Chief Inspector Schmittberger, and even had a conference with Judge McAdoo. These peaceful methods were unavailing.

Rosenfeld Case Dismissed.

Mr. Gray was amazed. He distinctly remembered that the police had pounced on Sydney Rosenfeld, President of the National Federation of Theatre Clubs, when that organization gave a private Sunday night performance of a play at Maxine Elliott's Theatre on Oct. 6. The pouncing had been painless and had been done after the play was over. Mr. Rosenfeld had been held for trial in Special Sessions. All this Mr. Gray remembered, but what he particularly recalled, and what the society had had in mind all through its preparations for last night's performance, had been the fact that the Court of Special Sessions, by a unanimous decision, had dismissed the Rosenfeld case on the ground that the performance given was not a public "performance." He pointed the Rosenfeld decision out to Commissioner Waldo. He pointed it out to Inspector Schmittberger. He quoted the Rosenfeld case until he was exhausted. The forbidding hand was not lowered. It did not even waver.

Finally, driven into a corner, the Stage Society applied to Supreme Court Justice McCall for a temporary restraining order for the police to show cause why they should not be permanently enjoined from interfering with the performance. This was obtained late on Saturday, after Justice McCall had gone to his home, but it did no good, for the Lyceum management then declined to shelter the production. According to the Stage Society, this decision was based on a fear that the injunction proceedings might be decided adversely to the society, in which event the theatre might possibly lose its license. So after all the argument and the appeal to the courts the performance was called off, and yesterday, from the headquarters of the society at 132 East Nineteenth Street, telephone messages were sent out in an unending succession informing all the members and their guests who could be reached that the Lyceum would not be their gathering place last evening.

Writes to Commissioner Waldo.

Much of the society's argument was laid before Commissioner Waldo in writing. In his first letter Mr. Gray said:

> After seeing you yesterday I spent about half an hour with your Chief Inspector, and he was unable to show me any case in point or even an opinion of the Corporation Counsel

Continued on Page 2.

A pony glass of ANGOSTURA BITTERS the morning after a dinner-party.—Adv.

AT 80 GIVES HEALTH RULES.

Enjoy Yourself and Ignore Diet Tables, Says Sir George Birdwood.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 9.—Sir George Birdwood, who is an officer of the Legion of Honor, laureate of the French Academy, and formerly Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at Bombay, has contributed at the age of eighty his views on how to reach a ripe old age. His maxims are:

Don't think about your health.
Enjoy yourself as much as possible.
Ignore dietary tables.
Eat whenever you feel inclined.
Learn by experience what suits you.
Be happy.
Look on the bright side of things.

Sir George is particularly scornful about the diet on which another contributor to the discussion thrives, namely, two meals of eggs, bread, and butter daily.

"Such a life," he says, "would not be worth living. The great question is not how to live long but how to live well."

Sir George expresses the conviction that the British race is growing healthier every generation, and that it is the healthiest civilized race in the world.

In a humorous letter to The Times Sir George says that his oldest and healthiest acquaintance, one of the sanest and best of men, was a gentleman who drank a bottle of the best cognac every day of his life, and apparently was always better for it.

"As for the prescription of lying a-bed until Monday I would rather be some monstrous flatfish at the bottom of the Atlantic than accept human life on such terms."

DEMOCRATS FOR PROTECTION

Opposition to Radical Reduction of Duties Appears at Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A movement is being organized among Democratic members of Congress to bring about a caucus agreement against radical reduction in duties in the tariff by the new Congress. This movement is fathered mainly by Congressmen who represent manufacturing districts, and is based on the contention that the result of the vote for Presidential electors in the election of Nov. 5 did not indorse the principle of a tariff for revenue without incidental protection.

The leaders of the movement are telling their Democratic associates in the House that a majority of more than a million votes was cast in favor of the protective principle. They point out that in considering the dictum of the American people as interpreted from the Presidential election returns the fact should be kept to the front that the vote cast for the Republican and Progressive candidates, both of whom ran on a protection platform, was greatly in excess of the popular vote cast for Gov. Wilson.

TO FOMENT STEEL STRIKE.

Haywood Off to Pittsburgh to Plan Big Walkout of Mill Workers.

William D. Haywood, leader of the "direct action" faction of the Industrial Workers of the World, left this city for Pittsburgh in the small hours of yesterday morning to make preparations for the big strike which he and the I. W. W. are planning in the mills of the United States Steel Corporation. He said before he left that before a general strike was started the I. W. W. would first ascertain how far it could go in promoting it and what resources it had at hand for the purpose.

"If I was not certain that the I. W. W. could get the majority of the common labor inside the mills out on strike," he continued, "I would not go to the steel mill districts. We had a large mass of them out at the strike in McKees Rocks, but at that time they were badly organized This time the workers will show a more united front, as the number of organizers has been greatly increased and the sentiment in favor of a strike is general and more widespread than it has ever been before."

Mr. Haywood said that the great majority of the workers in the steel mills were foreigners and favored the "direct action" policy and industrial unionism of the I. W. W. This, he added, made him and the other leaders of the I. W. W. confident that when the propitious time came all the laborers in the mills would be ready to strike. He will confer with the representatives of the I. W. W. in charge of the situation in the steel mill districts, and advise them as to perfecting the strike plans, which are to be kept secret until the time is ripe.

CURRAN COUNSEL PAID UP.

But William J. Flynn's Bill for Services Awaits Mayor's Approval.

Emory R. Buckner, Louis Lande and W. A. Moore, counsel for the Curran Aldermanic Committee, have just received their salaries for services beginning last August. Their claims were held up because of a ruling by the Corporation Counsel that the Board of Aldermen had no right to employ its own counsel, but must apply to the Corporation Counsel for legal assistance.

This difficulty was removed, however, when Corporation Counsel Watson appointed Buckner and his two associates as special assistants. This appointment was made Nov. 4. Their bill for services before that date was passed upon by the Board of Estimate and paid as "irregular claims."

William J. Flynn of the Secret Service, who was engaged to do detective work for the Aldermanic Committee, has not yet received the salary which was due to him when he resigned. Flynn's claim will be presented for the Mayor's signature after it has been more thoroughly investigated by the Comptroller.

WILSON WON'T VISIT CANAL.

Declines Taft's Invitation to Go to Panama Before Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—It became known to-night that President-elect Wilson had declined to accept President Taft's offer to place at his disposal one of the navy's big warships to make a trip to the Panama Canal zone. It is understood that Gov. Wilson, while expressing a strong desire to see the work on the canal and appreciation of the President's thoughtfulness, wrote that with the New Jersey Legislature about to meet his duties as Governor would make it impossible for him to leave the country.

As President Taft himself is contemplating a trip to the Isthmus in the near future, it had been suggested that he and the President-elect might meet there.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Friedrich der Grosse, (North German Lloyd,) Bremen to New York, was 1,126 miles east of Sandy Hook at 6:30 P. M. yesterday; due 12th, 9 A. M.

ARRIVED—SS Roma, Angra, Dec. 1, SS Czar, Libau, Nov. 30.

BULL MOOSERS OFF WITH THEIR LEADER

Trainload Leaves the Grand Central for Chicago, Where Big Conference Is to be Held.

WOMEN DELEGATES ABOARD

Men and Women Both at the Station to Cheer the Colonel on Arrival —1,000 to Meet.

The Grand Central Station was a-flutter with bandanna handkerchiefs yesterday afternoon when the Bull Moose special pulled out of the trainshed en route for the conference at Chicago amid farewell cheers from a hundred male and female Moosers. Col. Roosevelt arrived twenty minutes before train time accompanied by a silk-hatted delegation consisting of Oscar S. Straus, Frank A. Munsey, Henry L. Stoddard, and Bainbridge Colby. His appearance was the signal for cheers, and for more than ten minutes he was exchanging handshakes. The Colonel found time, however, to chat with the reporters.

"It is our object to perfect a strong National organization in preparation for the Congressional elections two years hence," he explained, "and also to reiterate our allegiance to the principles of the Progressive Party as outlined in our National platform in the recent campaign. The first battle has been fought, and we have won a great moral victory. We are not discouraged, and the fight is going to continue until the day comes when we shall see industrial and social justice for every man and woman in the United States."

"Will the conference take any action toward advising the Progressive members of Congress elected in the different States as to their attitude on tariff revision and other reforms outlined in the programme of the Democratic majority in the new Congress?" Col. Roosevelt was asked.

"I have no idea what subjects will come up for discussion," was the response. "Undoubtedly the attitude of the National Progressive Party as a political organization will be sharply and clearly defined, but certainly nothing will be attempted in the way of restricting or hampering the work of the individual members of Congress of our party."

Frank A. Munsey voiced the opinion that the Progressive Party was destined to make great strides within the next two years.

"This movement was born in the throes of a popular revolt against the existing conditions in the two old parties," he asserted. "It grew by leaps and bounds until in the space of a few months the Progressive Party had become the second largest political party in the United States."

It was noticeable that about one-third of the party which boarded the special train of seven cars were women, many of them delegates.

Theodore Douglas Robinson, the new State Chairman, boarded the train at Utica, as did also O. B. Phillips, County Chairman of Lewis County. Timothy L. Woodruff and others also arranged to join the party at various places up-State. Accompanying the delegation from this city were Judge E. W. Gibson of Brattleborough, Vt., and M. A. Fitzgerald. At Albany a special car from Massachusetts, with a delegation of Bay State enthusiasts, under the leadership of Matthew Hale, State Committeeman from Boston, was coupled to the rear of the big special.

Just before the Roosevelt party pulled out at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a telegram was received by the Colonel from Medill McCormick in Chicago, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements in charge of the conference, saying that accommodations had been made for more than 1,000 delegates. The National Progressive Committee will meet in Chicago to-day to discuss a plan of action which will be laid before the conference for approval.

Col. Roosevelt and Miss Jane Addams of Hull House will deliver the chief addresses at the conference.

Wednesday evening Col. Roosevelt will pay his first visit to Hull House, where he will be entertained at dinner by Miss Addams. As soon as the dinner is concluded the Colonel, with his party, will board the special flyer, which will leave Chicago at midnight for this city.

FIGHT, IS THE MOOSE SLOGAN

Party Born in Fight Must Fight On, Say the Conference Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The Roosevelt third party having been born in a fight, must retain its fighting togs irrespective of the result of the 1912 campaign. That is the generally expressed opinion of the Bull Moose leaders who are arriving in Chicago to-night to attend the party conclave. Prominent among to-day's arrivals was George W. Perkins. As to the programme to be decided upon or any of its features, Mr. Perkins was reticent, likewise Medill McCormick, Western factotum of the party.

As to the force of the party Mr. Perkins was enthusiastic and preferred to discuss "the tie that binds us." The conference begins Tuesday morning on the nineteenth floor of the La Salle Hotel. It is to be a fighting programme, moreover.

The principal item on the programme for to-morrow is a conference of the Illinois wing. This will be at 11 o'clock, and Col. Roosevelt will participate in this on his arrival and will have the major say-so as to the policy to be pursued by the Bull Moose members of the Illinois Legislature.

Illinois Progressives, it is said, will be told to form no coalitions with either Republicans or Democrats unless by so doing some part of the Roosevelt National platform may be enacted into legislation.

Senator Dixon will remain the principal Roosevelt lieutenant, with George W. Perkins in a prominent place among the advisers. Incidentally, Mr. Perkins is to sit in the joint meeting to-morrow of the State Central Committee and the Progressive members of the State Legislature.

Col. Roosevelt will deliver a 15,000-word address to the National Conference. In the afternoon Miss Jane Addams will preside instead of Senator Dixon. At 8:30 a family dinner will be given at the Auditorium Hotel. Alfred L. Baker will act as toastmaster and Col. Roosevelt will again speak.

On Wednesday the National Committee is to put into effect the programme decided on in the previous day's session and as outlined and approved by Theodore Roosevelt.

It is known that Col. Roosevelt has been in consultation from time to time since the result of the November election was announced with the leaders of his party. There have been conferences at Oyster Bay with Joseph M. Dixon, George W. Perkins, Frank A. Munsey, William Flinn of Pittsburgh, and E. A. Van Valkenburg of Philadelphia, and others, who took an active part in the presentation of Col. Roosevelt's name before the last Republican convention, and who aided him financially and physically in the last campaign.

THE AUDIENCES THAT SAW SHAKESPEARE PLAY

By Brander Matthews.

Distinguished Columbia Professor writes of the theatres and the types of persons that went to them in the old days when the Bard of Avon wrote and acted. In **Next Sunday's Times.**

TROUBLE IN STORE FOR THE ARMY POET

Capt. Steunenberg Likely to be Reproved by Stimson for Satirizing German Army.

RECALLS COGHLAN INCIDENT

War Department May Not Wait for Germany's Complaint Before Calling Him to Account.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—While it could not be ascertained what action the War Department would take with respect to the satirical poem written by Capt. George Steunenberg, Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. A., containing satirical references to the Emperor of Germany and the repeated defeats of Turkey's German-trained army, officers of both services expressed the opinion to-day that the matter was on all fours with Rear Admiral Joseph Coghlan's semi-public recital of the poem "Hoch der Kaiser" fourteen years ago, which led to an international incident involving Germany and the United States. In the Coghlan case Germany complained before the Navy Department had called Admiral Coghlan to account, and it was the belief in military circles here to-night that Secretary of War Stimson would demand an explanation of Capt. Steunenberg before the German Government had the opportunity to make any diplomatic representations on the subject.

Capt. Steunenberg's poem entitled "Our Object Lesson" was published in the Dec. 7 issue of The Army and Navy Journal, a service newspaper, and was reproduced in THE NEW YORK TIMES today. While Admiral Coghlan escaped with a reprimand, it is quite likely that the War Department will take sterner measures in the case of Capt. Steunenberg. He is stationed at Fort Wright, Wash.

It is probable that an official demand for a statement as to whether he is the author of the poem and for his explanation as to the circumstances under which it was published will be sent by telegraph to Capt. Steunenberg to-morrow.

Admiral Coghlan recited "Hoch der Kaiser" at a dinner given in his honor in New York when he returned to America in the cruiser Raleigh, which he commanded in the battle of Manila Bay on May 1, 1898.

The Raleigh was the first of Admiral Dewey's victorious squadron to get back to home waters. Following the battle of Manila, while Dewey's ships were guarding the port, there was much feeling among the American naval officers over what was regarded as a threatening attitude assumed by German warships in Manila Bay under command of Admiral von Dieterich. Feeling against Germany ran high on the American warships, and at the period of greatest excitement the satirical poem "Hoch der Kaiser" was circulated among the personnel of Dewey's command and became very popular.

Its authorship was attributed to Capt. John Meyers, an officer of the United States Marine Corps serving under Dewey. The Germans took umbrage over the action of Admiral Coghlan in reciting the poem at a semi-public banquet, and made a complaint to the United States.

The incident was adjusted by an explanation from Admiral Coghlan that he meant no offense, and the publication of an admonitary letter to him from the Secretary of the Navy. An expression of regret was also made to the German Government.

Army officers, in New York, as a rule, do not believe that the War Department will do anything more disciplinary than to reprimand Capt. Steunenberg for his "Our object lesson" poem, even if the department goes that far. The opinion seemed to be that whatever action was taken would to a great extent depend upon whether or not the poem attracts any attention in Germany. In the event the Germans do not take umbrage they do not see the necessity of Washington getting angry over Steunenberg's somewhat pointed humor.

If any commotion is created it is believed that it will be due to the last two verses in the latest Steunenberg effort, especially the last line of the last verse. Those two verses run:

And he who seeks promotion must subsist a solid year
On pretzels, cheese, and wienerwurst, and good old German beer;
And notify the Colonels—sound the warning near and far!—
That they've got to sing "Die Wacht am Rhein" before they get the star.

Then here's luck to the Fatherland—let's follow in her train,
And all take up the goose step when we march to war again;
Our motto, "Made in Germany," triumphant over fear—
Our slogan, "Hoch der Kaiser!" and the countersign "Zwei Beer!"

Capt. Steunenberg rose from the ranks and first saw service in the navy.

The army has no officer who has written so many widely read poems. In the mobilization in San Antonio, when it was thought that the army might cross the Rio Grande, Capt. Steunenberg wrote the poem "Why Are We Here?" which was read from one end of the country to the other. One verse reads as follows:

Come out and see the camp at night and bring your friends along;
We'll sit around the fire and we'll sing an army song;
We'll tell about the battles and the men we used to kill,
And we'll show you the scars we got at San Juan Hill,
You can chew a chunk of hardtack, the best you've ever seen;
You can take a drink of coffee from a real canteen.
No—It's nothing more than coffee—they won't give us any beer,
But we'll give you anything we've got to tell us why we're here.

GOV. DIX GETS A LAUGH.

It Is at the Expense of Republicans Who Invited Him In.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The unsuccessful attempt yesterday of Gov. Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri to rally the Republican cohorts to the rehabilitation of the Republican Party had one humorous incident. In sending out his invitations to the Republican Governors to confer with him on his plan, he sent one to Gov. John A. Dix of New York. The Governor read the invitation without a smile.

"I was not re-elected," he said, "but that doesn't mean I am necessarily a Republican."

WAR AVIATOR SHOT FLYING OVER TURKS

With Last Breath French Airman Piloted Machine to Bulgar Lines and Expired.

BIPLANE CUT BY BULLETS

Europe Regards the Renewal of the Triple Alliance Ahead of Time as Warning to Foes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Monday, Dec. 9.—The Pester Lloyd publishes a tragic story of the death of the war aviator, Dr. Jules Constantin, formerly assistant to the famous Paris surgeon, Dr. Doyen.

Dr. Constantin was with the Bulgarian Army and had received for his bravery a medal from the hand of King Ferdinand. He was engaged to drop bombs on the Turkish Army.

On his final flight he left Surma, a small village before the Tchataija lines, in an aeroplane and rapidly disappeared from view.

When the machine descended his comrades found him lying dead on the ground with a wound in his chest. The wings of the biplane were pierced with shot.

The barograph showed that he had sailed at a height of 1,220 meters (4,000 feet) over the Turkish forts, where he photographed the terrain.

There he had evidently been shot, but he had strength to guide his machine toward the Bulgarian camp. His dead hand still grasped the wheel.

DREIBUND IS UNALTERED.

Italy Refused Changes Sought by Germany and Austria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—It was officially announced to-day that the Triple Alliance had been renewed "without alteration of any kind."

As the existing treaty does not expire until June, 1914, and its renewal extends for six years, the alliance is prolonged until the Summer of 1920. The alliance imposes no obligations on Austria or Italy in regard to naval armaments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 9.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs:

"Germany and Austria proposed a new clause in the alliance in regard to the Mediterranean, but Italy refused."

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 9.—The renewal of the triple alliance six months before the necessity arose to give notice of its expiration or renewal is believed to have special reference to the Balkan problem.

Continental newspapers comment on its renewal as calculated to make a strong impression on Russia and Servia, thus helping the preservation of peace.

TURKEY MAKES RESERVATIONS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 9.—The Morning Post's Constantinople correspondent has interviewed the Grand Vizier, Kiamil Pasha, with reference to the peace negotiations. Kiamil said:

"We have very strong hopes that an agreement will soon be reached which will permit of a peace honorable to Turkey. As, however, the Bulgars have not yet formulated their definite conditions, I cannot say whether our hopes will be fulfilled. Certainly no one more than ourselves desires to have an early conclusion of the matter. I cannot tell you what will be the new frontiers of Turkey, but you may state that we confidently expect to keep Adrianople."

When asked whether Greece was likely to join in the negotiations soon, Kiamil said:

"I cannot prophesy as to the future policy of Greece. At present she is busy pouring water into her wine."

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The Temps prints a Constantinople dispatch embodying an interview with Kiamil Pasha, the Grand Vizier. With regard to the peace negotiations the Grand Vizier said that Turkey could not permit Albania to be cut in two to enable Servia to reach the sea, and could not give up Adrianople. He refused, however, to indicate what concessions Turkey was prepared to make.

Asked if the Government favored Turkey's entry into the Balkan Federation, Kiamil said that all depended on the value of the federation and what advantage Turkey was likely to find in such a union.

TURKS BURNING AND SLAYING.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 8.—Recent letters from Gallipoli report terrible excesses by the Turkish troops in that district. The telegraph lines having been cut beyond Gallipoli, the military authorities held the Christian villages responsible for the work and ordered a detachment of troops to punish the residents.

The troops burned the houses, held many villagers for ransom, massacred those who refused to pay, attacked the women and carried on wholesale pillage. The villages of Malgara, Keshen, Karadjali, Aloali, Grabunar, and Examili were practically destroyed.

Turkish reinforcements from Asia Minor continue to arrive at Gallipoli.

The authorities at Janina report that eighteen battalions, comprising the remnants of the Monastir Army, have reached there with artillery and ammunition, thus strengthening the Turkish position at that important Albanian town.

ASKS JUSTICE IN RUMANIA.

In view of the coming conference in London between representatives of the powers in the interests of peace between Turkey and the Balkan States, this letter was sent yesterday to Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State:

Federation of Jewish Organizations,
New York, Dec. 8, 1912.

Hon. Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Our country has many interests in the Orient and there is no doubt that at the forthcoming conference in London, which will treat on the question of peace between Turkey and the Balkan States, our Ambassador will take an active part.

It is our earnest hope, that, as representative of the freest and most tolerant country, our Ambassador will insist on securing for the various races and denominations living in the Balkan Peninsula, equal rights and privileges.

There is nothing to be said against Turkey, Servia, and Bulgaria, all of which practice tolerance. It is only Rumania, which, in spite of the formal pledge in the Treaty of Berlin, has not only denied to the Jews the rights of citizenship, but has systematically been persecuting them.

Thanking you for your consideration, I am,
Very truly yours,
JOSEPH BERGER, Managing Director.

ST. LOUIS BREAKS PISTON ROD

American Line Steamship Much Damaged by an Accident at Sea.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—On arriving at Plymouth to-day the American Line steamship St. Louis, which left New York Nov. 30, reported that while in mid-ocean Wednesday afternoon and during stormy weather the piston rod of one of her cylinders broke off and was hurled up to the engine room skylight, causing extensive damage when it fell.

Temporary repairs were made and the liner proceeded at reduced speed, losing 70 to 80 knots a day. It is said it will take two months to repair the damage.

O'BRIEN RECEIVED BY KING.

Italian Monarch Talks with Ambassador About Dreibund Renewal.

ROME, Dec. 8.—King Victor Emmanuel to-day received the American Ambassador, Thomas J. O'Brien, who presented a letter from President Taft. The audience was most cordial, the King displaying great interest in recent events in the United States.

He spoke also of the renewal of the Triple Alliance, which, it is believed here, has been renewed for twelve years. His Majesty expressed his great satisfaction over this, as the maintenance of a compact which for more than thirty years has preserved peace among the great powers and enabled Italy to feel secure at home and develop her internal resources.

WON'T MOURN FOR ONE MAN.

Miss Sprague, Whose Wedding Plans Failed, Will Be Modern.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 8.—"I wouldn't shed a tear over the best man that ever lived in a case of this kind. That is not twentieth century style, and I consider myself a modern woman. There are as good fish in the sea as were ever caught," said Miss Ethel Adelaide Sprague at her home this afternoon. Miss Sprague refused to say what had caused her decision not to marry George Leonard Gale, to whom she was to have been wedded at her home yesterday afternoon. The entire affair is still a mystery.

Mrs. George Clarke, aunt of Mr. Gale, whose opposition was at first given as the cause of the trouble, said to-day:

"Mr. Gale is 26 years old. He has lived with me for the past five years, since his wife died. I have been alone since my husband's death and needed some one to look after my business. He has done this. He has been a perfect gentleman. I did not object to his marrying this girl, and it would have made no difference to him if I had objected. He is thoroughly responsible."

It is known that Walter J. Comstock, who works about the Clarke place, was sent with a message to Miss Sprague Saturday about three hours before the wedding. Gale left town yesterday morning and has not been home since.

PATRICK NEAR BREAKDOWN.

Now Resting at His Brother-in-Law's Country Home in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—Albert T. Patrick is on the verge of a nervous collapse at the country home of John T. Milliken, his wealthy brother-in-law, who spent more than $150,000 to obtain a pardon for the New York attorney, who was convicted for the murder of William Marsh Rice, a Texas millionaire. The renewed notoriety since his liberation by Gov. Dix on Thanksgiving Day is responsible for his breakdown.

Early to-day, Patrick, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. John T. Milliken, left the Milliken mansion, 1,150 Bell Avenue, where they spent Saturday night, and went to Crescent, St. Louis County. There, on the Milliken farm, it is hoped that Patrick will be able to enjoy some rest and recuperate.

"Mr. Patrick cannot be interviewed under any circumstances," Mr. Milliken said over the telephone to-day. "He is here for a long rest. We have not discussed any phase of his case so far, and I do not expect to take it up with him for several days. He is in no mental condition to be bothered."

From St. Louis he will go to Denver to visit his mother, and as soon as his wife is recovered sufficiently to travel she will join him there. It is probable that they will live in Denver for some time.

Mr. Milliken said that he does not know yet what connection he will have with the Patrick case in the future.

TAXES GAYNOR WITH LAXITY.

Rev. D. O. Osterheld Says Mayor Has Made City "the Vestibule of Hell."

New York was characterized as "the vestibule of hell" and Mayor Gaynor was charged with being responsible for this condition by the Rev Dudley O. Osterheld of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Manhattan Avenue and Noble Street, Greenpoint, last night. The church was crowded. Dr. Osterheld was discussing the observance of the Sabbath, and in commenting on conditions in this city he declared:

"Mayor Gaynor, through his laxity in enforcing the laws and the favoritism that he has shown has made New York the vestibule of hell. I wish I could so arouse the Christian people of this city that they would go in a body to Mayor Gaynor and demand that he enforce the laws, and if he did not that they would recall him."

In another part of his sermon he said:

"People ask me what they shall do on Sunday; whether I want them all to go to Sunday school. Well, it would not hurt Mr. Gaynor to go to Sunday school, nor Mr. Waldo, nor Mr. Murphy, nor Mr. Hyde. Frank Moss, whom the people of the city have learned to love in the past few months, goes to Sunday school. He tried to get some others to join his Sunday school class, and when they refused he went down to the Criminal Court and organized a new class, and he has taught several people some very good lessons."

At the service resolutions were adopted complaining of the manner in which Sunday laws were being violated in Greenpoint and calling on Mayor Gaynor to enforce these laws Copies of the resolution will be sent to Mr. Gaynor, and an effort will be made to have similar resolutions adopted by other Greenpoint churches and forwarded to the Mayor.

LUXURY FOR CORNELL BOYS.

Can Have Their Evening Meals Brought to Their Rooms.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Dec. 8.—A traveling restaurant by which Cornell students sitting in their rooms at night may order a luncheon over the telephone and have it brought to them hot, is the latest scheme devised by youths who are working their way through college.

S. B. Jacobson and Victor Stern of Brooklyn are the promoters of the scheme, and eight others do the waiting. The idea has made a hit.

MELLEN ASKS LEAVE TO FACE GRAND JURY

Says He Had Full Charge of Grand Trunk-New Haven Negotiations.

WAIVES IMMUNITY CLAIM

Although District Attorney Wise Says He Cannot Do So—Mellen Letter Goes to Wickersham.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 8.—The following letter has been sent by President Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to Henry A. Wise, United States District Attorney of New York:

At New York, Dec. 6.

The Hon. Henry A. Wise, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York:

Sir: I understand that a Federal Grand Jury, sitting within your district, is investigating the relations between the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

As all negotiations between these two companies have been conducted on the part of the New Haven Railroad by myself, and as I am the only person connected with the New Haven who had anything to do with these negotiations, or was present while they were going on, and am, therefore, the only one connected with the New Haven Road who has personal knowledge of the facts, I desire to be allowed to testify regarding this matter before this Grand Jury.

I wish it distinctly understood that I waive all claim that I might have to immunity from criminal prosecution on account of my testifying concerning this matter before the Grand Jury.

I have to ask of you that my request as embodied in this letter be laid before the Grand Jury for its action there on. Yours respectfully, C. S. MELLEN, President.

United States District Attorney Wise said to a TIMES reporter last night at his home, at 115 West Seventy-third Street, that he had received Mr. Mellen's letter on Friday night.

"The investigation," he said, "is under the direction of Attorney General Wickersham, and I am in no way concerned with it. On Saturday morning I forwarded the letter to the Attorney General, and whatever action is taken in the matter will come through him."

In regard to Mr. Mellen's offer to waive immunity from criminal prosecution, Mr. Wise said that, according to the interpretation of the Sherman act no one would have the right to waive such immunity.

"The law is clear in this respect," he declared. "It expressly provides that immunity from criminal prosecution shall be granted to any person who testifies in an action brought under the Sherman act."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—It was impossible to-night to obtain from Attorney-General Wickersham or other officials of the Department of Justice any statement as to whether the offer of President Mellen to waive immunity and testify before the Federal Grand Jury in regard to the Grand Trunk deal would be accepted. It is understood to be the position of the Attorney-General that his answer to Mr. Mellen's letter to District Attorney Wise, which the latter forwarded to the Attorney-General, will be made direct and not announced through the newspapers.

Assistant Attorney-General Jesse C. Adkins of the Department of Justice, who has been detailed in New York in connection with the Department's investigation of the Grand Trunk deal, and who came here yesterday for a conference with Attorney-General Wickersham, went back to New York this afternoon.

LITTLE CHANCE OF AGREEMENT.

Mellen Awaits Grand Trunk Proposition in Skeptical Mood.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—With the declaration of President Chamberlin of the Grand Trunk Railroad that the proposition regarding traffic from the New Haven was not satisfactory to the Canadian officials, and the statement of President Charles S. Mellen of the New Haven Road that he might not accept a counter proposition from the Grand Trunk officials, it is apparent that the prospect of an agreement between the two roads is more remote than ever.

The Grand Trunk people are not satisfied with the reference to their rights in regard to the Boston & Maine and Maine Central Roads, and from Mr. Mellen's remarks it seems that the New Haven head does not mean to give ground on this point.

In an interview to-day Mr. Mellen made answer regarding the letter received in Boston on Saturday from President Chamberlin.

"That throws the whole thing up into the air as far as I am concerned," said Mr. Mellen yesterday. "Now Mr. Chamberlin has his turn to submit a proposition to me, and you may quote me as saying that there will be absolutely no overtures by me until his proposition is received. Even then it is very possible that his suggestions will not appeal to me, and if such is the case it is very apparent that he will be thrown into the air just about the same way as I am at present."

President Chamberlin said in his letter:

"The New Haven people submitted a draft of the proposed traffic agreement which, while satisfactory as far as it went, was not acceptable to the Grand Trunk and the Central Vermont companies and was therefore declined with the understanding that we would submit a counter proposition."

"Yes," said Mr. Mellen to-day, "because there had been so much newspaper talk about a twenty-five-year traffic agreement that was mentioned in our proposition to the Grand Trunk. There was absolutely nothing about parallel tracks.

"From what I understand it is evident that the Grand Trunk people do not feel that we charged enough in our proposition regarding the Boston & Maine and the Maine Central Railroads. They will undoubtedly ask for more regarding those roads.

"As far as this twenty-five-year agreement is concerned, I don't care whether an agreement is made for one, five, ten, of twenty-five years. Under the proposition that I sent Mr. Chamberlin I would accept one year just as readily as I would accept twenty-five.

"You ask me whether I will accept a parallel track proposition if Mr. Chamberlin makes it to me. I don't care whether the Grand Trunk or any other railroad runs parallel tracks in New England as long as they do not interfere with my facilities or my terminals. I want them to keep away from those.

"I am perfectly agreeable to a wide-open railroad policy in New England, and if I can't run the New Haven road in a way to satisfy the entire people of New England, why, I believe some one else should do it."

"It seems to me that the desire of the opposition is either to depreciate the securities of the New Haven Railroad to such an extent that somebody else

can buy them at bargain prices, or, if possible, to divorce the Boston & Maine from the New Haven in order that somebody or some syndicate not yet disclosed may get control of that road. At least the desire seems to be to divorce the railroad from its present management."

With these words Lucius Tuttle, former President of the Boston & Maine, sums up to-day his opinion of the opposition to President Mellen which has been manifest for the last five or six years. He styles it a "persistent attempt" to destroy the New Haven road and its management. Speaking of Louis D. Brandeis, who, he says, has been engaged by this opposition, Mr. Tuttle says:

"Whether Mr. Brandeis is employed by somebody or is acting as a public-spirited citizen, devoting his time and resources to this attack, is not known by the public. That he is not actuated in all his public movements solely by love of the people seems to me to be the case."

Mr. Tuttle says that the New Haven is a New England-owned institution, that it is itself the greatest industry in New England, and that the leading business men of New England are in charge of the New Haven system.

He points out the difficulties under which he says Mr. Mellen labors in rendering the Boston & Maine. He says the newspapers, legislators, and trade organizations "should stop, look, and listen" before making further attacks. He urges that they co-operate in developing "the best railroad system in the country."

"Nowhere and at no time," says Mr. Tuttle, "have the Grand Trunk officials given any public utterance or bound themselves in any manner to build a railroad to the City of Boston."

SUNDAY PLAY GUESTS HELD UP BY POLICE

Continued from Page 1.

to the effect that a performance such as ours would be a violation of law. He did have a record of the Rosenfeld case, but only of the holding of the defendant for trial and not of the disposition of the case in Special Sessions. Most of the cases and opinions cited by him were on one of two points: (1) What acts constituted a dramatic performance; (2) the duty of the police to arrest without waiting until the end of the performance, where a violation of the Sunday law is involved. Neither of the points is involved in the present case, the point being whether a theatrical performance given privately for club members and guests is a violation of law. Our case is similar to that of a dress rehearsal. Every theatre in New York is accustomed to give dress rehearsals in its buildings on Sunday evenings. It has never been contended that these dress rehearsals were a violation of the law. Yet they are clearly dramatic performances. Why are they not violations of law? The answer is plain—it is because the public is not admitted.

In the absence of any conflicting decision by a higher court the decision of the Court of Special Sessions in the Rosenfeld case must control. That there is no conflicting decision, at least in the opinion of the Court of Special Sessions, is apparent from the fact that this decision was rendered only about a month ago. As already stated, the decision in this case can be readily ascertained by inquiry of Assistant District Attorney Smith, who appeared for the people.

Even if the decision in the Rosenfeld case did not exist, I respectfully suggest that in view of the absence of any decision in point the Police Commissioner should not direct arrests to be made without an opinion from the Corporation Counsel. After the performance has been given any police officer or citizen may present affidavits to a Magistrate and ask for a warrant, and the responsibility of determining whether a crime has been committed or not would then rest with the court, where it should belong.

In view of the existence of a recent decision of the Court of Special Sessions directly in point, I must again respectfully ask you to countermand your order to Inspector Dwyer.

Another Letter to Waldo.

Late on Friday afternoon Mr. Gray, Inspector Schmittberger and a representative of the Sabbath Society met in the office of Chief Magistrate McAdoo, and on Saturday Mr. Gray sent to the Commissioner a letter, in which he said:

I called to the attention of the Chief Magistrate the decision of the Court of Special Sessions in the case of People vs. Sydney Rosenfeld, and I showed him a copy of the minutes of the trial. He admitted that he had been overruled and stated that, under the circumstances, it would be useless for the police to make arrests under a state of facts similar to the facts in the Rosenfeld case, for the defendants would be acquitted when the cases were called for trial—assuming that the Magistrate before whom the defendants were arraigned held the defendants for trial—which would be very unlikely, especially in view of the statement of Judge McAdoo that he intended to notify all the Magistrates of the decision in the Rosenfeld case. The representative of the Sabbath Society, after deliberately concealing the fact for some time, finally admitted that he had had a conference with District Attorney Whitman, and though he would not disclose the District Attorney's attitude, I learned later that the District Attorney refused to take any step in the matter. The representative of the Sabbath Society did not deny my statement that the facts of the Rosenfeld case are identical with the facts in the present case. It cannot be denied.

Judge McAdoo, however, stated that he would not advise you, as he was not the proper legal official to advise the Police Commissioner. I must confess, however, that I cannot see how any legal advice is necessary.

The Court of Special Sessions, the court in which violations of the Sunday law are tried, has unequivocally held that the state of facts existing in the present case does not constitute a violation of the Sunday law. An arrest by a police officer under the circumstances would be a flagrant abuse of power.

If the representative of the Sabbath Society or any one else thinks that he can persuade the Court of Special Sessions to reverse itself, let him make an application to a Magistrate for a warrant after the performance.

I must respectfully suggest, no matter what be the opinion of the Police Commissioner as to whether or not the facts in the present case constitute a violation of the Sunday law, he should be bound in his actions by the decision of the court which has jurisdiction of such offenses.

Justice Page to Hear Argument.

Commissioner Waldo, in the end, applied for advice to the Corporation Counsel's office, getting it forthwith from the assistant in charge, who informed him that he was right in forbidding the performance. Mr. Gray called this a snap judgment, and, at all events, the entire matter will be thrashed out before Supreme Court Justice Page when the injunction proceedings reach the argument stage. The day set is to-morrow, but it is probable that there will be an adjournment.

Among some of the men interested in the hopes and plans of the Stage Society, it was rumored yesterday that some theatrical managers had quietly protested to the police against any such performance as was contemplated for last night. This was received incredulously, for many of the society's backers believe that it will be of great assistance to the commercial manager, giving a trial to plays that might afterward be produced as a business venture, deprived of the initial hazard.

The three plays to have been produced last evening were "Nocturne," by Anthony Wharton; "Moral Courage," by Felix Salten, and "Tildy's New Hat," by George Taston. The volunteer players included Leslie Faber, Eva Leonard Boyne, Dorothy Parker, and Walter Leonard Howe.

The law involved is Section 2,152 of the Penal Law, which reads:

The performance of any tragedy, comedy, opera, ballet, farce, negro minstrelsy, negro or other dancing, wrestling, boxing with or without gloves, sparring contest, trial of strength, or any part or parts therein, or any circus, equestrian or dramatic performance or exercise, or any performance or exercise of jugglers, acrobats, club performances or rope dancers on the first day of the week is forbidden; and every person aiding in such exhibition * * * is guilty of a misdemeanor.

BOMB IN BARBER SHOP.

Pole Is Thrown Across the Street, Striking a Man.

A bomb which exploded in the entrance of the five-story tenement house at 185 Chrystie Street at 2 o'clock yesterday morning wrecked the vestibule and smashed the fixtures in the barber shop of Gudas Abraonwa on the first floor. The barber pole in front of the shop was tossed across the street and slightly injured Hyman Morris, a shipping clerk of 100 Hester Street.

The police of the Fifth Street Station made a thorough investigation, but were unable to get any trace of the person who set off the bomb. None of the many occupants of the tenement had received threatening letters. About $500 damage was done by the explosion.

GIFT FROM STILLMAN FOR FRENCH STUDENTS

M. Jusserand Announces Receipt of Check for $100,000 to be Paid to Paris Art School.

ACADEMY HERE IN SESSION

French Ambassador Compliments Mr. Morgan and Ex-Senator Clark—Exhibits Coming from the Louvre.

M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador to the United States, announced at a meeting of the French Institute in the United States, held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the United Engineering Societies, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, that on opening a curious letter addressed to "Mr. Jusserand, Washington, D. C.," a short time ago, he found that it contained a check for 500,000 francs and an ardent expression of gratitude for the work that the French Government had done in educating American architects at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.

The letter was signed "James Stillman," and M. Jusserand said he had some difficulty in bringing himself to realize that the donor was James Stillman of the National City Bank and a Director of the French Institute. A request came with the check, M. Jusserand explained, to the effect that it would greatly please Mr. Stillman if the gift could be devoted to the support of young French boys who wished to learn architecture while they studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. It was not the intention to have American students share in the benefits of the fund, but only native students of France, the idea being to express, through the fund, America's gratitude to France for past favors to art students from this country.

M. Jusserand, who came to New York from Washington especially to preside over the first public meeting of the French Academy, also made an announcement that the French Government would soon send to this country an extensive library of rare and out-of-print books on art subjects, worth well over 50,000 francs.

The announcement of the gift was made in the form of a letter from M. Raymond Poincaré, the Premier of France, to the French Ambassador, with the request that he convey the information contained in it to officials of the French Institute here.

Among those present at the meeting who heard and applauded the announcement were former Senator W. A. Clark, whose collection of French paintings has been the subject of much discussion; Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Jay Gould, William Beresford, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, McDougall Hawkes, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, and about 200 American artists, graduates of the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

The meeting was the first of a series planned by the French Institute, which was organized a year ago for the purpose of arranging a home in this country for art treasures which the French Government plans to ship here for temporary exhibition from the Louvre and other national museums.

McDougall Hawkes, President of the institute, who presided, outlined some of the plans which the institute was preparing for New York audiences.

"We hope soon to show the people here," he said, "almost as delightful a view of the Louvre as they would obtain through a foreign trip. It will be greatly scaled down, of course, but we will have many of the most famous treasures from that museum. And not only that, but we will have other treasures from the national museums at Versailles, Cluny, Fontainebleau, Carnavalet, Lyons, and Chantilly.

"The French Government has taken a decided and aggressive stand, coincident with the visit of the French Champlain Commission here a year ago, in favor of stimulating an understanding of French art on the part of Americans.

"The method of loan exhibits to be handled through the French Institute in the United States was the method decided upon. And besides this big annual loan exhibit, it has been decided to hold monthly exhibits on a more modest scale. And, in the case of New York, to maintain here an unsurpassed library on the subject of French art. The books already here and to come in the near future will provide us with the library, and from time to time public lectures will be held to bring material about French art before the people."

Mr. Hawkes explained that there was no commercial motive whatever connected with the prospective work of the French Institute, nor any motive whatever other than the desire of the French Government to have Americans become better acquainted with art achievements in France. The first of the minor art exhibits, it was announced, would be held of Jan. 8 and would consist of paintings from the Louvre galleries representing the work of ten French artists.

This exhibit is now being arranged by M. Geiffrey of the Louvre, and it will be shipped to this country under his personal direction. M. Geiffrey has been "loaned" by the Louvre to the Boston Museum for a short time, and he will take charge of arranging the collections of French paintings there after installing the New York exhibit.

M. Jusserand, in making his explanations about the purposes of the French Government, spoke in French, as most of his audience, he concluded after glancing over it, were familiar with that language. The French Ambassador was not aware that Senator Clark occupied a front seat, and he proceeded to praise in a very enthusiastic manner the service of Senator Clark in extending a knowledge of French art in America, and also the service of J. Pierpont Morgan in the same direction. He referred to both the Clark and the Morgan collections as among the most notable that have been brought out of France.

Following the address by the French Ambassador, Louis Hourticq, Inspector of Fine Arts of the City of Paris, entertained the audience with an illustrated review of the accomplishments of French art in the eighteenth century.

SHE SAW OUR SMART SET.

St. Louis Girl Found the East and West Were Different.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—Miss Isabelle Valle of this city, who is said to have been called by Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt "the best-looking girl in America," today told of her adventures among the smart set of the East.

"There is one striking contrast between St. Louis society and Eastern society which you notice at once," Miss Valle said. "Here the married people are the strict observers of the conventions and the younger people are unrestrained and independent. There, getting married seems to be a signal for cutting loose from conventions, while the members of the younger set are the ones who are stiff, and straight-laced, and ceremonious.

"You go to a dinner in New York where men and women are present, and none of the men's own wives and none of the women's own husbands will be present at all. You go to visit a married woman and you won't find any evidence of the husband about the place. Maybe her husband lives under the same roof, but he has a separate establishment entirely.

"A party of us ran over from New York for the Yale-Princeton game. We were all tired out, and the Reggie Vanderbilts were struck with the inspiration to run down to Newport for a week to rest up. There were about thirty of us in the party, and when we got there the house was closed up—not a servant on the place. Well, everybody just turned in and did for themselves. We cooked steak and things for luncheon and toast and coffee, or whatever we wanted, for breakfast. Some of the men turned out to be very good cooks. We had one butler along. He could play the piano, so we used him to play all the time, while we turkey-trotted and amused ourselves. You call that formality."

CARNEGIE NOT GENEROUS.

Prof. Fisher Says That Gift of $50,000,000 Doesn't Prove It.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 8.—Despite the fact that the Carnegie Foundation has just given Wesleyan University $100,000 with which to complete its $1,000,000 endowment fund, in the opinion of Prof. Willard C. Fisher, head of the Economics Department of the college, the great ironmaster is not generous. Prof. Fisher made this statement last evening while talking before the Meriden Scientific Association on the topic, "The Spirit of Social Reform." Among other things he said:

"Generosity comes when the giver really feels the giving. It nas been claimed that Carnegie's fortune amounted to $150,000,000, and if this is so his latest gift of $50,000,000 cannot be called generosity. Mr. Carnegie has stated that he would never die rich, and that he would reduce his fortune to $20,000,000. This likewise is not true generosity, and even if he should go further and reduce his wealth to $1,000,000 only, and considered himself poor, I would not say he had been generous.

Prof. Fisher is one of the most prominent members of the Wesleyan Faculty, and has twice served as Mayor of the city. He came to Wesleyan in 1890, taking the chair in Political Science which had just been vacated by Woodrow Wilson.

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MERRILL INDICTMENT GREW FROM QUARREL

Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Having Made It Up, Blame It on Ex-Queens Attorney.

ADVISED A SUIT, SHE SAYS

Invited Him to Fight It Out, Says Mr. Clarke—Now It's Only a Question of an Auto.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Clarke of 7 Spencer Place, Brooklyn, told a TIMES reporter yesterday their version of the circumstances leading up to the indictment by the Queens County Grand Jury of Aimie Fritz, proprietor of Fritz's Garage at Woodhaven, and William J. Bierack, a chauffeur. Ex-District Attorney John B. Merrill, attorney for Mrs. Clarke, also was indicted. The charge against the three men was the theft of the Clarke automobile. Mr. Merrill was surprised that no official notification in the form of a warrant had reached him, and declared that the accusation was a bit of spite work on the part of District Attorney Smith as a response to the common report that he, among others, was back of the charges against Mr. Smith filed with Gov. Dix.

The story told by the Clarkes makes the disappearance of the auto merely an incident. The Clarkes have been married fifteen years and have two children.

"We were out in the automobile Oct. 27, accompanied by several friends, and my wife and I had a little quarrel over some remark that had been made," explained Clarke. "With the friends in the car I alighted at Woodhaven and went to an inn to get some refreshments, leaving my wife alone in the car so that she would have an opportunity to recover from her fit of anger. When I went back to her she and the car were gone."

Mrs. Clarke said she waited awhile, then, being unable to operate the car, had instructed Aimie Fritz to store it in his garage. She had told her husband that night where the car was, but when he applied for it the next day Fritz closed the doors of the garage and refused to let him take the car away. During the next few days there were replevin proceedings by Clarke to get the car, but he could not find the machine, and he then applied to the police court for a warrant for the arrest of Fritz, which was refused on the ground that the case was one for the civil courts.

"While my husband was at the police court," said Mrs. Clarke, telling her part in the case, "a taxicab came to the house and Fritz, who was driving it, asked me to go to the court. I did so, believing I was to meet my husband there. Instead they kept me in a separate room. While there Fritz introduced Mr. Merrill to me, and Fritz suggested that the automobile be moved to another garage he rented so that my husband could not find it.

Advised to Bring Suit.

"In the meantime Fritz and the lawyer were telling me that my husband was a deceiver, that it was a common thing for him to take women out in his car without my knowledge, and that one day he had a smashup and his young womap companion was injured, and that my husband carried her to a hospital. I have found that no such thing happened. My husband and I have made investigation of other similar incidents that were related to me, all of which I was convinced had no foundation in fact, but at the time they were told to me these allegations against my husband had a great influence upon my mind and on my feelings toward my husband.

"It was under these influences that it was suggested to me that I sue my husband for a separation, though I had no grounds other than that based on the statements told me against my husband. When I asked if it was quite right, when told to sign the papers, and questioned some of the things I could not understand in them, the lawyer called me a 'little fool,' and said he knew what he was doing, as he was a lawyer.

"Then, as a step in this suit, the lawyer advised me to close up my home and have the furniture stored, so that it could be shown that my husband failed to support me and that of necessity I had to close up the house. He telephoned to have the storage people do this without consulting my wishes. In fact, he domineered and frightened me, so that I hardly knew what I was doing half the time. This was the first time I had ever been separated from my husband or children.

"From Sunday, Nov. 10, to the following Tuesday the lawyer had his woman clerk keep me from going to my husband. I was kept in the lawyer's office during the day, and at night this woman took me to her room, at 1,078 Bushwick Avenue. Finally I told her that I would not be watched over by her any longer, and, despite her opposition, I went to the home of my sister, where my children were."

Invited Him to Settle It.

"As soon as I could reach my wife it took only a few minutes for us to brush aside all the nonsense she had been told, and we were reconciled," said Clarke. "One night while waiting at my wife's sister's to get news of my wife, this lawyer drove up in a car with my wife. I had a quarrel with him, and when he threatened to resent it I removed my coat and invited him to the sidewalk to settle the dispute. He declined the challenge, refused to permit my wife to get out of the car, and drove her back to the room of his woman clerk.

"After my wife, in my presence, had written an order to the lawyer to discontinue the separation suit, I was served with papers in it two days later. Before this I had been followed around to the Morton Club, the Kings County Republican Club, and the Elks' Club, in the effort to get service, and in mistake one of my friends was served with the papers in the Morton Club. Before service was made a charge was trumped up against me that I had assaulted my wife. All I had done was to take replevin papers away from her which I had obtained in the search for the missing car. I believe this charge against me, which was dismissed, was made so that papers could be served on me."

"My husband never assaulted me in his life," interposed Mrs. Clarke. "We never had any trouble until this happened."

Benjamin Cohen, attorney for the Clarkes, is considering presenting charges to the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association, as the result of what the Clarkes told him.

"I am now seriously considering whether or not to present charges to the Bar Association," said Attorney Cohen last night. "I think the legal conduct of this case has been such that it should be passed upon in that way. No attorney should try to step in between husband and wife, and the ethics of the profession make it obligatory on the attorney to reconcile husband and wife whenever possible, even when one or the other voluntarily asks him to bring suit."

Repeated attempts were made to reach Mr. Merrill, both at his club and at his home, in Richmond Hill, last night, but he could not be found at either place.

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His Excellency, Prof. Dr. Von Leyden Director First Medical Clinic, Berlin University, writes: "I have gladly and frequently prescribed Sanatogen in cases of delicate patients in my clinical as well as my private practice and am extremely satisfied with the results."

His Grace, the Most Reverend Archbishop of Bombay writes: "I use Sanatogen every now and then, under my doctor's advice, and always derive great benefit from it."

Harrison Fisher The well-known artist writes: "I have used Sanatogen from the first of the year, and I find it a wonderful tonic. I am recommending it to my overworked friends."

TRIBUTES TO WORK OF JEWISH COUNCIL

Astor Gallery at the Waldorf Thronged to Hear of Aid Given to Immigrant Girls.

MISS ANTIN TELLS OF PERIL

Writer on East Side Life Asks for Scientific Study of the White Slave Evil.

Members of the New York section of the Council of Jewish Women and their guests met in the Waldorf-Astoria last night to discuss, under the title, "The Incoming Tide," the conditions under which Jewish immigrant girls arrive and live in this country. Fully 1,000 persons attended the meeting, which was held in the Astor gallery.

Miss Sadie American, President of the New York Section, Executive Secretary of the National organization, and National Chairman of the immigrant aid work for all the country, introduced Mrs. Simon Dottenheim, First Vice President of the Council, who told briefly of the work of the organization. It has 10,000 members, divided into fifty-one sections throughout the United States and Canada, with correspondents in 251 cities and towns, and other correspondents in the principal foreign ports and cities.

Miss American, who spoke next, drew a vivid picture of a young Jewish girl's experiences from the time she left her ghetto home in some village or town in Russia, Galicia, or Rumania, the countries from which the largest numbers of Jewish immigrant girls came, until she arrived in New York, and of the trials and perils that beset her on her arrival. She said:

"Some 16,000 Jewish girls between 14 and 29 years old entered the United States last year, of whom at least three-quarters arrived without their parents. In 1911-12 8,405 girls passed through Ellis Island alone, and we gave some service to 6,300 of these. Since 1904 we have aided at least 70,000 girls, and not one has ever asked us for a penny. No one but a woman can find out the reasons for the misunderstandings frequently taking place at Ellis Island. It is because they are the mothers of the future generation that we must help them."

Miss American then told of many pathetic cases from her own experience in which Jewish immigrant girls had been helped by the Council's agents. Mary Antin, who came to this country from Russia when she was 11 years old, and whose autobiography, "The Promised Land," published in the Spring, has already run through six editions, was the principal speaker of the evening. She said in part:

"I look forward to the time when the Federal Government will take up the work of the Council as an integral part of the administration. I believe that the immigration work of the Council of Jewish Women will be used as a model by the Government some day. It would not be the first time that a private organization had preceded Government activity. A girl worth letting into the country is worth looking after to see what becomes of her.

"Col. Roosevelt has always been a friend of the immigrant. I had the pleasure and honor of lunching with him a few days ago, and the discussion turned to immigration.

"'Don't you think we ought to look after immigrants, especially after girls?' Col. Roosevelt said. I sent him a ticket for to-night, and received this letter in reply:

"'I thank you for your letter and I wish very much that I could be at the meeting to hear you speak and to say especially the girls.'"

Miss Antin then discussed the perils to which young Jewish immigrant girls were exposed in connection with the white slave traffic and told of one case which had come to her knowledge. She closed with an eloquent plea for a scientific study of the problem and for the necessary funds to better the present conditions.

Among those in the audience were Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Nathan Glauber, Mr. and Mrs. Wertheim, Judge and Mrs. Otto Kempner, Alphons Lewis, the Rev. Joseph Silverman, the Rev. Dr. M. Harris, and Mrs. Dottenheim.

Miss Julia Goldberg sang in the course of the evening. Miss Harriet Rosenthal played the violin, and Miss Henrietta Straus and Jacob Hudes played the piano.

Milo

THE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE OF QUALITY

ONE of the essentials of a high grade cigarette is *uniformity*. As most cigarettes are made—of tobacco bought in the open market—uniformity is impossible. That is why I have maintained a force of tobacco buyers in Turkey for thirty years. The MILO never varies.

Made under my personal supervision.

Price in the U.S. 25 Cents — The Surbrug Co. New York

GAYNORS PAY GOVERNMENT.

Family of Colonel Settle for $125,000—Former Convict Without Means.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The suit of the United States against Col. John F. Gaynor and other members of his family to recover about $500,000, alleged avails of the Savannah harbor frauds of 1897, has been settled for $125,000. Col. Gaynor, however, does not contribute to the settlement, and the suit against him is still pending. Government attorneys concede that he is practically without funds. William T. Gaynor and Edward H. Gaynor, brothers of the Colonel; Annie Gaynor, his sister, and Miss Katherine L. Gaynor, his daughter, contribute to the settlement, the last named paying more than three-fourths of the whole amount.

Marion Erwin, special assistant to the United States Attorney General, and Edward I. Johnson, an expert accountant, who has worked on the case since the indictments were found against Col. Gaynor, Benjamin Greene, and Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, say that they have traced $436,000 in securities alleged to have been taken from the Government through the Savannah contracts.

Of the $436,000 all but the $125,000 paid in settlement is declared to be the property of the defendants, and is secured against further attack by the Government. The decree which was signed by Judge George W. Ray at Norwich on Saturday gives the Government the right to proceed against any new assets which it may discover.

Anthracite Coal for Sale.

Car lots. Prices f. o. b. Scranton: Stove, $5.25 gross ton; chestnut, $5.50 ton; good quality. D. & H. R. R. certified check must accompany order. Cash Coal Co., 701 South Washington Av., Scranton, Pa.

New Netherland Bank

of New York,
41 West 34th Street.

Those desiring to send money at Christmas time to relatives or friends in any part of the world are invited to avail themselves of the Domestic and Foreign Drafts furnished by this Bank.

Multigraph Letters

300, $1.50; 1,000, $2.00; 5,000, $6.00; Addressing, Filling in Names, Mailing. Samples submitted. Phone 1332 Cort. Wm. Gray, 93 Nassau.

NOTICE.

A manufacturing corporation desires a manager for its New York office. He must be an experienced salesman. Stock subscription necessary. Room 2003, 2 Rector St., N. Y.

REPUBLICANS MAP OUT WORK.

Party Speakers Looking Ahead to 1916 and Another President.

With a view to perfecting plans for an active propaganda for the rehabilitation of the Republican Party and the election of a Republican President in 1916, the Republican Speakers' League of the United States held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the State Committee headquarters, 43 West Thirty-ninth Street.

A committee of nine drafted a constitution for the League, after which these officers were elected to serve for the ensuing four years: Edward W. Brennan President; Senator Elihu Root, James A. Lavery, James W. Wadsworth, W. D. Guthrie, Helen Varick Boswell, and James E. Cooligan, Vice Presidents; John Wanamaker, Treasurer; the Rev. Dr. M. A. Epstein, Secretary; Olaf A. Mann, Assistant Secretary; Charles G. F. Wilcox, Librarian, and John W. Armstrong, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Frank S. Black, former Governor of New York, will act as Chairman of the Law Committee. The organization has a thousand members and is composed of the men and women who talked on Republican policies and in behalf of party candidates for the various Republican National, State and County committees during the recent campaign. The work will be carried on during the next four years by means of meetings under local auspices throughout the country.

Saturday (Dec. 7) Sales

$510,500

Two years ago we established the "trade early" policy. The above figures show to what extent the public avails itself of this opportunity.

This sum represents our actual cash sales of cigars, cigarettes, pipes, tobacco, etc., in our stores throughout the United States on December 7th—probably the greatest volume of business ever done in one day by any retail organization, an increase of 24½% over the corresponding day last year.

The figures are, of course, the echo of good times. Nevertheless we congratulate ourselves on having such substantial evidence of the high regard in which our stores are held by smokers the country over.

To our patrons, who enabled us to make this wonderful record, therefore, we earnestly say,

"Thank You"

CIGARS UNITED — UNITED CIGAR STORES — CIGARS UNITED

5th Avenue Restaurant

FIFTH AVE. BUILDING, Entrance on 24th St.
SITE OF FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

6 to 9 P. M. — THE "DOLLAR DINNER" — Large Orchestra

Established 1768
Carstairs Rye
The finest Product of the Ancient and Honorable Art of Distillation.

A perfect blend. Aged in wood. Numbered Label shows our bottling.

A Story With a Moral

¶ A boy who was reprimanded for ill-treating his sister and told that punching and spitting were reprehensible practises learned from the devil, replied that the punching might be acquired, but that spitting was his own idea.

¶ Masters are above all rules.

¶ Genius steps over the boundaries of tradition as lightly as Romulus stepped over the boundaries marked by his brother for the city of ancient Rome.

¶ All progress is the result of what a man knows, plus what he can add to it out of his own head.

¶ The distinctiveness of Saks clothes is the result of what style dictates, plus the individuality which comes from inspiration and not dictation.

¶ You can get a belted overcoat or a close-fitting soft collar garment almost anywhere right now, because belts and natural lines are the dominant features of this year's styles.

¶ But the distinguishing feature of Saks clothes is, not alone that they conform to the models of fashion, but rather the method and the merit of that conformance.

¶ Whether you buy a Saks tuxedo, suit, morning coat, overcoat or greatcoat, you will find in the tailoring and in the lines that inimitable individuality which gives character to style.

Suits ....17.50 to 50.00
Overcoats.17.50 to 75.00

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

At DUTTON'S
Ask to see the new
CHRISTMAS LETTERS
and Thoughts for the New Year from
Rev. J. H. JOWETT.
Beautifully illuminated.
31 West 23rd Street

TRAIN NO. 5 TO CHICAGO
Lackawanna Railroad
Leaves New York 2 P. M. daily. Arrives Chicago 2 P. M. next day via Michigan Central (Fare $21.00,) or 5:30 P. M. via Nickel Plate (Fare $18.00.) Through sleepers over both routes.

STIMSON KEEPS UP CANAL TOLLS FIGHT

Renews His Protest Against Bounty to American Shipping, Which Does Not Need It.

MUST HOLD THE PHILIPPINES

People Would Suffer If We Were to Give Them Freedom—Plea for the Army Canteen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A protest against the law exempting American coastwise shipping from Panama Canal tolls is contained in the annual report of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. In that report, which has been submitted to the President and will be sent to Congress to-morrow, Mr. Stimson urges Congress to repeal the provision. In this, unless the President has changed his mind, he takes issue with Mr. Taft, for the President's last formal expression on the subject clearly advocated favors to the coastwise domestic trade. In a message to Congress on Aug. 24 he said:

> The policy of exemption of coastwise trade from all tolls really involves the question of granting a Government subsidy. I approve this policy. It is in accord with the historic course of the Government in giving Government aid to the construction of the transcontinental railroads.

Mr. Stimson cites the report of Prof. Emory R. Johnson, submitted at the last session of Congress, and states that under existing conditions requiring transshipment across the Isthmus of Panama by the Panama Railroad at a rate equivalent to canal tolls of $4 per net registered ton the ocean-to-ocean trade is increasing. With the facilities to be supplied by the canal, where the highest tolls fixed by the President reach only $1.20 per net registered ton, that trade, he says, will increase by leaps and bounds. He goes on:

> In view of the fact that nearly a year will still elapse before this provision of the canal act becomes effective, through the completion of the canal, and since it is becoming constantly more apparent that the remission of tolls to our coastwise vessels will in effect amount to a payment of National funds to a special industry which does not need such assistance, I renew my recommendation then made to the Senate Committee that such remission of tolls be not granted, and that the act be amended to that effect. Or, if it should be deemed wiser to leave the question open for still further information arising from the actual operation of the canal, authority could be vested in the President, as recommended in my report last year, to grant or withhold such exemption, in whole or in part, according as the needs of such assistance may be shown from the actual operation of the canal.

Opposes Philippines Autonomy.

Condemnation of those who would from "misplaced sentimentality or lazy self interest" cast the Filipinos upon the world in the state of helplessness, and before they had acquired the full benefits of American civilization, is a strong feature in the report of Mr. Stimson.

A recital of the development of the Filipinos in ways of civilization during the fourteen years of American occupation is given. It is declared that there is no other instance in history, where, after four years of war and insurrection, to over 7,000,000 of an entire alien race have been given so soon not merely the forms of civil control, but immediate and extensive participation in their own government.

"Similarly," says the Secretary, "there is no parallel to the material, mental, and moral progress shown in these ten years of civil government by so many millions of people, held for centuries in ignorance and in effect in political and economic bondage.

"Yet with all this progress, our work in the Philippines has just commenced. Half of the children born in Manila die in infancy, and a million children are without schools; the old system of peonage is still accepted by the masses, who unless protected by Americans would fall ready victims to the rich and educated Philippine minority."

The American policy, he says, should be continued to completion, for "until that time all proposals for independence are pleas for National recreancy on our part, and for the repudiation of the heavy and difficult burden which thus far we have been bravely and consistently sustaining. Even more is it unjust to the great masses of Filipino people, in whose behalf the high-sounding slogan of 'liberty' and 'independence' are shouted. After having been for centuries sunk in ignorance and held in economic subjection, they are now being aroused to self-supporting manhood and being welded into National solidarity. Along this line, and along this line alone, lies the true port of liberty and independence.

Ridding the Army of Dead Wood.

The Secretary states the strength of the regular army at the beginning of the present fiscal year at 82,305, an increase of 189 officers and 7,834 enlisted men. He says the spirit of the personnel of the army continues to improve, attributable not only to the work of the service schools and the General Staff, but to the practical opportunities afforded by the recent manoeuvres and changes in organization and methods. Unfit officers are speedily discovered under the searching tests of field conditions. "One of the surest ways of getting rid of the dead wood of our army is to work it as far as possible under the applicatory methods of modern military training," he declares.

In treating of the morals of the army, Secretary Stimson asserts his belief that the so-called anti-canteen legislation has been responsible for much vice.

"During the last year and a half," he says, "I have visited personally and inspected nearly half of the forty-nine mobile army posts in the United States. In almost every instance I have found the military reservations adjoined by dives and ill resorts of the vilest character. The testimony of the officers of the army is almost unanimous to the effect that these establishments have arisen or greatly increased in number since the sale of light wines or beer at the post exchanges has been abolished. By that legislation the soldier is in effect deprived of the garrison club, where formerly it was comparatively easy to keep him for his amusements, and he now resorts for his liquor to places where every kind of temptation surrounds him.

"There may have been and probably were abuses in the methods of some of the so-called canteens as managed under the system now abolished by law; but these abuses were not necessary or inherent in the system, and I am very confident, from my personal investigation, that most of the post exchanges under that system constituted effective and practical instruments toward army temperance and cleanliness of living, and that a very considerable percentage of the evils from which the army is now suffering is directly attributable to their abolition."

Of the resultant evils, he says, they "make the record of our army shameful beyond that of the army of any civilized nation."

Panama and Hawaii Garrisons.

Under the head of foreign garrisons the immediate completion of the posts at Panama and Hawaii is strongly urged as by far the most important items of military expenditure for the immediate future. It is said that the locks and machinery at Panama already have reached a condition of extreme vulnerability in case of sudden attack, yet no greater force can be sent there than the one regiment now on guard until new quarters are constructed for them. As for the base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, it is of far greater strategic importance for the protection of the entire Pacific Coast from attack than any of the positions on that coast now so strongly fortified. No naval enemy could make a serious effective attack upon any portion of the American Pacific Coast, unless it had first reduced the position at Oahu, threatening its flank. Quarters for the men who are to protect the great forts, naval material, and sea coast guns from falling into the hands of land attackers should be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

Attention is also directed again to the great shortage in the supply of field artillery, which cannot be purchased abroad in time of war and requires years to manufacture. Taking a lesson from the present great struggle in the East, Secretary Stimson says: "The amount which we have permitted to accumulate would be insufficient for a single engagement of the character of the engagements in either the Russo-Japanese or the present Balkan war."

TO ACT ON PHILIPPINES.

Democrats Propose Early Consideration of the Bill Granting Autonomy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Despite President Taft's vigorous disapproval in his message to Congress of the pending bill proposing immediate autonomy for the Philippines and absolute independence in eight years, several prominent Democrats are preparing for its consideration in the House.

Chairman Jones of the House Insular Affairs Committee, framer of the bill, says Speaker Clark and Democratic Leader Underwood have assured him of their co-operation, and that Chairman Henry of the Rules Committee has promised a special rule for its early expeditious consideration. Some of the House Democrats, however, suggest awaiting a conference with President-elect Wilson before taking action.

OPPOSES GEN. WOTHERSPOON

Bristow to Fight Confirmation of Taft's Promotion of Army Man.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Senator Bristow of Kansas intends to oppose the confirmation of the nomination of Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon to be Major General, which was sent to the Senate by President Taft this week. Mr. Bristow is Chairman of the subcommittee to which the nomination was referred. The two other members of the subcommittee, Senators Johnston of Alabama and Sanders of Tennessee, are in favor of confirmation.

The Wotherspoon case is involved with that of Col. E. J. McClernand, whose nomination for Brigadier General, to succeed Gen. Wotherspoon, was sent to the Senate with that of Gen. Wotherspoon. There is also opposition to the confirmation of the McClernand nomination. It is accepted that if the McClernand nomination is confirmed and the nomination of Gen. Wotherspoon not confirmed, Gen. Wotherspoon will be out of the army, his place being filled by Col. McClernand as a Brigadier General. The ousting of officers from the army and navy in similar circumstances has been upheld by the courts.

In sending the nominations of both Gen. Wotherspoon and Col. McClernand to the Senate President Taft took a long chance of losing one of the most capable officers of the army. The President knew that the Wotherspoon nomination would be opposed, as it was blocked at the last session of the Senate, and the President was obliged to give Gen. Wotherspoon a recess appointment to preserve his status as a Major General.

Senator Bristow's objection to Gen. Wotherspoon's nomination is that he was advanced over Brig. Gens. Funston, Bliss, and Pershing, who rank above him in the grade of Brigadier General. The Senator maintains also that Gen. Wotherspoon should not be promoted for the additional reason that, unlike the officers passed over, he has seen little service in the field.

Mr. Bristow also says that he is opposed to the appointment of Gen. Wotherspoon because Mrs. Wotherspoon is a relative of President Taft by marriage.

ROBBED OF $27,500 GEMS.

New York Importer Held Up by Negroes in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Joseph Mirochnick, a diamond importer of New York, was robbed of $27,500 worth of unset diamonds here to-night by two negroes, according to a report he made to the police. Mr. Mirochnick was beaten over the head and one of his hands was slashed with a knife. His cravat, in which he wore a diamond pin, was cut off by the robbers.

The robbery took place on Michigan Boulevard, the principal thoroughfare between the North and South Sides, a short distance from the Illinois Central Railroad station, toward which Mr. Mirochnick was walking when he was suddenly attacked.

His wounds were attended by police surgeons, and an alarm was sent out for his assailants.

Merochnick also said he was robbed of $1,600 in currency by the highwayman. The diamonds and money were carried in two wallets in his inside pockets. He reported that his loss was 150 unset diamonds of one-half to three and one-half carats and a diamond stud worth $40.

Merochnick ran into the South Clark Street police station with blood dripping from a hole in his right hand glove and his necktie cut off.

Mirochnick told the police that his business address in New York was 73 Nassau Street and that he lived at 107 West 137th Street, Manhattan.

TO HONOR THE IRISH BRIGADE

Sixty-ninth Regiment Will Entertain the 33 Survivors of Meagher's.

The fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Fredericksburg will be commemorated on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week by a review and dinner given by the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., at its armory in honor of the thirty-three survivors of Meagher's Irish Brigade of the civil war. Two thousand people are expected at the dinner.

Among the survivors of the Irish Brigade who will be present are James J. Smith, Major Dwyer, E. F. O'Connor, Capt. Henry Bates, Lieut. John McGrath, Capt. John O'Connel, Lieut. John Dillon, Lieut. R. H. Birmingham, Sergt. John Lonergan, Sergt. Richard Finen, Sergt. Lawrence Buckley, Sergt. John Dolan, William Sullivan, William Burmingham, R. R. Ryan, Patrick Tumulty, Edward McGuinness, John J. Cleary, James McCran, John A. Butler, Capt. W. L. D. O'Grady, Col. E. M. Knox, Charles Granger, and Dr. Richard E. Dowdall.

ROBIN'S FATHER DEAD.

Man Whom Bank Wrecker Repudiated Passes Away In Hospital.

Herman Robinowitch, the aged man who called himself the father of Joseph G. Robin, but whom Robin denied, died on Saturday night in the Jewish Hospital, Williamsburg, of pneumonia. He had been taken there Saturday afternoon and was then so far gone that the physicians held out no hope of his recovery.

Robinowitch and his wife had been living recently at 346 Rockaway Avenue. They were poor and the neighbors say that they lived on a few cents a day. Sometimes one of their sons contributed something to their support, but Robin, the bank wrecker, who once was worth millions, never gave them a cent, declaring that they were not his real parents.

In the recent trial of Charles H. Hyde, ex-City Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Robinowitch were seen frequently in the Criminal Court Building, whither they had been summoned by Hyde's lawyers to testify against Robin. Mrs. Robinowitch was called to the witness stand, but she was not permitted to answer questions, and was excused quickly.

Albert S. Gillett Dead.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Albert S. Gillett, founder and for sixty-five years the President of the Girard Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, died here to-night, aged 94 years. Mr. Gillett had been a resident of Washington for nineteen years, although he retained his business connections in Philadelphia. His death was due to old age.

SULZER READY FOR OUTDOOR INAUGURAL

But the Ceremony, He Writes, Must Be as Simple, Economical, and Democratic as Possible.

NATIONAL GUARD CAN BE IN IT

Because the Guard Has to Have Seven Parades a Year for Drill Purposes, So It Will Be Welcomed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—There will be an innovation at Albany when William Sulzer is inaugurated as Governor, if the suggestion made by some of his friends is adopted. Their proposal is that he be inaugurated in the open air, outside the State House, to enable the public generally to witness the ceremonies. Since receiving the suggestion.

Mr. Sulzer has been turning this over in his mind to determine whether it is practicable, or feasible. He has some doubt whether it would be possible to have an outdoor inauguration at Albany resembling the "outside" inauguration of Presidents on the east front of the Capitol at Washington without occasioning some expense to the State. If it can be done without expense, and those in charge of the inaugural ceremonies adopt the suggestion, Mr. Sulzer, however, will not object.

The invariable practice in the past has been to inaugurate the Governor of New York within the Assembly Chamber of the State House. This chamber accommodates about 1,500 persons. Unless there is a departure from precedent by those in charge of the inauguration of the new Governor, he will be sworn and make his inaugural speech in the Assembly Chamber.

Mr. Sulzer wishes the inauguration to be as simple, economical, and democratic as possible. To set the record straight on this point Mr. Sulzer to-day mailed the following letter to Edward Lazansky, the Secretary of State, at Albany, N. Y.:

> Dear Mr. Lazansky: As you have charge of the preparations for my inauguration the first of the year, I write to say I hope they will be as simple, as economical, and as democratic as possible. Very respectfully yours, WILLIAM SULZER.

After announcing that he had sent this letter, Governor-elect Sulzer said that there was no reason why the money of the taxpayers of the State should be spent on elaborate ceremonies in connection with the induction of a new Governor into office. He said he did not know much about the cost of inaugurations at Albany, but that, as far as he himself was concerned, he was opposed to anything elaborate, and thought there might be a dignified inauguration that would be in keeping with the character of the occasion, without any cost to the State.

It is not, however, Mr. Sulzer's desire that the companies of the National Guard which have been participating in past inaugurations, should not take part. He said he was anxious that they should parade, and he understood that this could be managed without additional expense to the State.

"It will cost nothing extra for these companies to have their usual place in the inaugural procession," said Mr. Sulzer to-night. "The companies of the Guard are required to have seven parades a year for drill purposes. The companies attending the inaugural are credited with one drill for their parade at Albany, leaving them only six other drills during the year. I understand the guardsmen in these companies like to visit Albany for this drill, and have no desire to do anything that might offend them. I have the friendliest sort of feeling for the National guardsmen of New York. I am proud of their record, and think the New York National Guard should be the finest in the entire country.

"While I am Governor there will be no politics in the National Guard, no rule through social prestige. In keeping with my desire to do everything possible to develop the Guard as an efficient military organization, I have decided to appoint an Adjutant General for the Guard who will carry out these ideals and enable the men in the Guard to gratify their ambition to have the Guard developed into an organization in which military merit and efficiency alone will count."

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—Whether plans already made for the inauguration of William Sulzer as Governor will be changed as a result of the Governor-elect's letter will rest entirely with Secretary of State Lazansky. Tentative plans announced here at the Adjutant General's office and by the Secretary of State differ in no material detail from the ceremonies observed in former years.

These plans call for the usual New Year's Day parade, with 1,500 National Guardsmen, civic organizations, and State officials in carriages in line, and the usual inaugural ceremonies in the Assembly Chamber, with the body of the hall reserved for invited guests, State officials, and their friends, and the two galleries open to the public.

Preparations are also well under way for the inaugural ball on New Year's Eve in the State Armory, when Gov. Dix and his staff and Gov.-elect Sulzer and his staff are expected to be present. The proceeds of this ball are devoted to charity.

MEMORIAL TO MRS. BILLINGS.

Tablet, Gift of Daughter, Unveiled at Moody School, East Northfield.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Dec. 8.—A bronze tablet in Home Science Hall, of the Moody School, was dedicated here today in memory of Mrs. Julia Billings of New York, wife of Frederick Billings, a former President of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The tablet was presented by Mrs. Lawrence Billings Lee of New York, daughter of Mrs. Billings, and was accepted by Mrs. Dwight L. Moody.

Home Science Hall, a $150,000 structure, was given to the school by Mrs. Billings after it had been built and turned over to her by two of her daughters.

The dedication of the tablet to-day was on the seventy-seventh anniversary of Mrs. Billings's birth.

Wife Ill, Husband Kills Himself.

Worrying over his wife's ill-health and fearing she would die, William Allen, 45 years old, of 137 Harrison Avenue, Williamsburg, ended his life yesterday in the kitchen of his home with gas. Beside the man's body, when it was found by the police, was his pet cat, also dead from gas. Several weeks ago Mrs. Allen was taken to the Eastern District Hospital suffering from asthma and Bright's disease. The physicians in the hospital are afraid to tell Mrs. Allen of her husband's death, believing the shock would be fatal.

HOW TO GET LOANS
THE question of who provides your mortgage is of more importance than it seems.
If you value saving time and money, deal with people skilled in every phase of the mortgage problem. Come to us.
This is the headquarters for mortgage loans. See first whether we will make the loan.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO
Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus(all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

FOR ANGLO-AMERICAN CLAIMS

United States and England Agree on Tribunal to Arbitrate Them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Great Britain and the United States have agreed upon the composition of the tribunal for the arbitration of pecuniary claims, as provided in the special arrangement recently ratified by the two Governments.

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada, and the British member of the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration Tribunal at The Hague in 1910, will represent Great Britain. Chandler P. Anderson, counselor of the Department of State, will represent the United States. These two will select a third member, who will act as umpire, and will be a subject of neither Great Britain nor the United States. The third member has practically been agreed upon, and his name will be announced later.

Cecil J. B. Hurst of the British Foreign Office, will be chief counsel for Great Britain. Edmund L. Newcombe, Canadian Deputy Minister of Justice, will be associated with him. Severo Mallet-Prevost of New York will be chief counsel for the United States. He was one of the counsel in the Venezuela boundary arbitration, Robert Lansing, one of counsel for the United States in the fisheries arbitration and the Alaska boundary arbitration, will be associated with him.

A schedule of claims for submission to arbitration has already been agreed upon, and the amount claimed on both sides is altogether about $4,000,000. It is understood that a supplemental schedule of claims is likely to be agreed upon before the tribunal meets.

$300,000 FOR PARCELS POST.

Appropriated to Start Service—New York Gets $18,000, Chicago $15,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—In preparation for the great increase in Post Office business following the inauguration of the parcels post system on Jan. 1, Postmaster General Hitchcock has set aside from the general appropriation for launching the new enterprise $300,000 for the purchase of automobiles and other vehicles. This sum will be distributed among 1,600 offices having city delivery in proportion to the amount of business transacted, the number of letter carriers employed, and the city's population.

Owing to the fact that New York's postal business is handled through two offices—that of New York and that of Brooklyn—Chicago, on paper, will get the largest single allotment, $15,000; while New York, like Boston and Philadelphia, will get only $10,000. Adding Brooklyn's $8,000 to New York's allotment, however, brings the total for the metropolis up to the first place, with $18,000. St. Louis will get $5,000, Pittsburgh $4,000, and Baltimore, Cleveland, and San Francisco will get $2,000 each.

HENRY G. DAVIS TO RETIRE.

Ambassador Kerens Will Take Charge of West Virginia Railway.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Henry Gassaway Davis, the venerable ex-Senator from West Virginia, who ran for Vice President on the Democratic National ticket with Alton B. Parker in 1904, is to retire from active business early next year. He will be succeeded as President of the Coal & Coke Railway of West Virginia by Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis, the present American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, who will leave the diplomatic service when Mr. Wilson appoints his successor. He will have a home at Elkins, West Virginia, but expects to spend much of his time in Washington where officers of the railway company are located.

Mr. Davis is 89 years old. He has had an active career in business and politics and is wealthy. He served in the United States Senate as a Democrat from 1871 to 1883 and declined re-election for a third term. His son-in-law, Stephen B. Elkins, Republican, came to the Senate from West Virginia in 1895, and served until his death last year, when he was succeeded by his son, Davis Elkins, who had a brief term as Senator under an appointment from the Governor of West Virginia. Davis Elkins will be a candidate for the Senate before the coming West Virginia Legislature.

The Davis, the Elkins, and the Kerens families have been bound together by close business and social ties for many years. Col. Kerens and the late Senator Stephen B. Elkins were virtually partners in several important enterprises.

CHALONER APPEALS TO TAFT.

Tells Public Meeting Relatives Are Trying to Seize His Property.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 8.—Appealing personally to President Taft to use his influence in having Attorney General Wickersham take up the matter of the impeachment of Judge George C. Holt of the New York Federal court, because of opinions rendered against him in which rulings of the Circuit Court of Albemarle County, Virginia, were disregarded, John Armstrong Chaloner, at a public meeting to-night, read the letter which will go forward to President Taft to-morrow.

In this communication Mr. Chaloner asserts that there is a concerted action on the part of relatives to obtain his property by unfair means, and that he proposes by public speeches in various Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina cities to expose to the people the efforts being made to keep the educational institutions of these States from coming into possession of his millions after his death. Attorneys opposed to him are flayed in the strongest terms.

Mr. Chaloner alleges that attorneys for the guardian of his property have declined to admit his deposition, taken at Charlottesville, unless the same be printed, after having agreed to admitting to record a typewritten copy. The deposition will fill 3,000 pages, at a cost of $1 per page, and the time limit for filing now precludes the possibility of having it printed. This action he characterizes as another effort to rob him of his property.

STRAUS MENORAHS UNVEILED

Gifts of Children of the Titanic Victims Impressively Dedicated.

Two menorahs, or chandeliers, gifts of the children of Isidor Straus and his wife, Ida, Titanic victims, to the memory of their parents, were unveiled yesterday afternoon in the Synagogue of the Montefiore Congregation, Hewitt and Marcy Places, the Bronx. Addresses were delivered by Rabbi Joseph Silverman of the Temple Emanu-El, Edward Lauterbach, representing the people, and Controller William A. Prendergast, representing the State and Government.

Among the relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus present were their sons, Jesse L., Percy S., and Herbert N., and their wives; their daughters, Mrs. Alfred Hess, Mrs. Richard Weil, and Mrs. Herbert Scheftel; Oscar S. Straus and Nathan Straus, brothers of Isidor Straus, and Nathan Straus, Jr., and H. Grant Straus, sons of Nathan Straus.

In May last a window in the synagogue was dedicated by the congregation to the memory of Isidor Straus and his wife. The menorahs unveiled yesterday are on the railing of the altar of the synagogue. They are 8 feet 6 inches high and are surmounted by seven branches, each terminating in a porcelain candle and a small incandescent light. The branches of the menorahs represent the seven days of the week. On the bases of the chandeliers is inscribed:

> To the Memory of Isidor and Ida Straus. Presented by Their Children, Dec. 8, 1912.

The menorahs were veiled with American flags, which were withdrawn by Morris Amdur, President of the synagogue, following Rabbi Alexander Basel's eulogy of the man and woman in whose memory the chandeliers had been erected.

The synagogue was crowded. When President Amdur, in unveiling the menorahs, said, "I dedicate these lights to the glory of Isidor and Ida Straus," the congregation rose in a body, and the impressiveness of the ceremony moved many in the congregation to tears.

HER CAKE A DOG BISCUIT.

Miss Wenton, Noted as a Jester, Sues When Made Subject of a Joke.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 8.—Friends of Miss Helene Wenton of 593 East Thirty-sixth Street and Miss Harriet Condon of 4,927 Burbans Avenue are divided between amusement and regret at the threatened consequences of a joke which Miss Condon played on her friend a few days ago. Miss Condon gave a bridge, and at the conclusion of the playing served lemonade and cakes.

Miss Wenton's reputation as a practical joker was so well known among her friends that they all joined in Miss Condon's plan, which consisted simply in arranging that Miss Wenton's "cake" should be a bit of dog biscuit. The young woman munched at it steadily despite its hardness, rather than embarrass her hostess by calling attention to its apparent staleness, and it was not until she had swallowed the last mouthful that her friends in a burst of laughter told her the joke.

Now Miss Wenton is suing for damages, declaring that she was humiliated and that one of her teeth was broken as she struggled with the dog biscuit, costing her $35 to have the damage repaired. The suit is to come up in a few days before Judge Klenett in the District Court.

I-C
ORIENTAL RUGS
Make appropriate Holiday Gifts.
We offer the largest collection in America.
KENT-COSTIKYAN Inc.
8 West 38th Street
Only Location

Beginning Today
A Double Event for Men
Two Shirt Sales
in which the savings on usual prices are an extraordinary inducement to buy

2250 Shirts values $1.75 to $2.50 } $1.20
1507 Shirts values $2.50, $3 & $3.50 } $1.85

SHIRTS AT 1.20
Made of domestic and imported percales, Madras, flannels and piques. Plain, pleated and soft bosoms, with starched and double cuffs. All sizes and sleeve lengths included.

SHIRTS AT 1.85
Madras and Russian cords that are the finest shirtings the world can produce. Plain or pleated bosoms, and starched cuffs. All sizes and sleeve lengths in the assortments.

Men's Sweater Coats today $2.95

140 Sweater Coats.....value $4
180 Sweater Coats.....value $5
720 Sweater Coats.....value $6.50
164 Sweater Coats.....value $7
160 Sweater Coats.....value $8

¶ This is the biggest sweater coat sale we have ever put over—not in number, for 1364 sweater coats is a small lot for us to handle; but it is the biggest sweater coat sale we have ever held so far as the values are concerned. They are wonders. And please note, that there are more than twice as many 6.50, 7.00 and 8.00 sweaters as there are 4.00 and 5.00 sweaters.

¶ They are gems of workmanship and finish, and cut and tailored with a lot of snap and style. Made of heavy weight all worsted shaker knit, or of plain or fancy French knit worsted, whichever you like. Rough necks, auto collars and V necks. In Oxford gray, white, maroon, tan and fancy colorings.

¶ Also, men's Norfolk sweater coats, with belts and straps, and new improved yoke. Made of medium weight worsted with high auto collar, in Oxford gray or maroon.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
BEGIN THIS DAY
Important Sales
OF
EVENING WRAPS
EVENING GOWNS
FANCY CHIFFON BLOUSES
TAILOR-MADE SUITS
DRAPED UTILITY COATS
FUR-TRIMMED COATS
MILLINERY
Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Streets

The Scuola d'Industrie Italiane
Under the patronage of H. M. Queen Margherita
Christmas Exhibition and Sale
Italian Laces and Embroideries copied from old designs and adapted to modern uses, worked by the young women of the Italian colony of New York.
Beautiful Christmas Gifts in Great Variety
Lunch Sets, Bureau Scarfs, Opera Hoods, Beatrice and other Bags, Baby's Shoes, Caps, and Dresses, Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, Bed Spreads, Desk Sets, Linen Jewelry, Fobs, Fancy Boxes, etc., etc.
BELWOOD HAT SHOP, 57 West 37th Street

FOSDICK OUTLINES NEW YORK'S NEEDS

Police Reorganization, Municipal Markets, and Cheaper Cab Rates the Most Pressing.

ALDERMEN BLOCK REFORMS

Hold Up Measures to Govern Moving Pictures and Taxicabs, Ex-Commissioner of Accounts Says.

Raymond B. Fosdick, ex-Commissioner of Accounts, spoke of the needs of New York City for the next year at the Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon, saying that what was to be done must be done within the next twelve months, without waiting for a new Administration. The city could not afford to wait, he asserted. He offered these suggestions:

"We should acquire the facts and lay the foundation for a thorough reorganization of the Police Department.

"I am of the opinion that this point will be agreed upon without much discussion by the great majority of people, although there are one or two, perhaps, who hold that our Police Department is the best in the world. It is of immense importance that the Curran investigation that is now being conducted under the able leadership of Mr. Buckner should receive the support and attention of the people of New York. It is only on the basis of such facts as that committee is bringing to light that a reorganization of the department can be built up. We cannot construct until we know the facts.

Should Uphold Inquiries.

"We cannot put together a workable machine until we understand the inner secrets of the hidden parts. We cannot say that our department is the best in the world until we know what is on the inside. New York can have an efficient Police Department if she wants it. Only she must have the patience to get the facts; whole-hearted support must be given to the Aldermanic Committee, the John Doe proceedings of the District Attorney, and all other agencies that are working in this direction. In 1913, therefore, we are called upon not only to support these various inquiries, but to throttle with a strong hand any influence that would seek to impede them.

"We need in New York a moving picture theatre ordinance.

"At present we have none, and our six hundred theatres are controlled so far as their safety and sanitation are concerned by obsolete laws and arbitrary regulations. Seven city departments have jurisdiction—with the inevitable result that but little attention is given by any of them. I am perfectly safe in making the statement that New York has the worst moving picture theatres of any city in the United States, and in that statement I am supported by those who have investigated the subject all over the country. Our moving picture theatres are overcrowded, poorly ventilated, and often distinctly unsanitary. A large per cent. of them are of the so-called 'store front' variety, limited in seating capacity to three hundred, bearing the ear-marks of cheapness and impermanency. Some of these places are inadequately protected against fire or panic.

"In May, 1912, the so-called Folks ordinance was introduced before the Aldermen to correct these very conditions. The ordinance was a creditable and careful piece of constructive law-making, yet nothing has ever been done with it. It is to-day slumbering in committee. We need that ordinance, or one that will accomplish the same purpose, on our statute books.

"We can have that ordinance in 1913 if we want it. Do the citizens of New York—the men's clubs and civic organizations—really want respectable moving-picture shows? Are they going to let themselves be fooled and played with and insulted by the Sullivan interests and the White interest and the Tammany members of the Board of Aldermen?

"We need in New York, and we can have it in 1913, a new taxicab ordinance.

Our Cab System a Disgrace.

"New York's public cab system is the wonder of the world. In comparison with Chicago, or London, or Paris, or Berlin our taxicab regulation is a disgrace. The rates that the taxicab companies are allowed to charge are so high as to make this form of transportation, so common in European cities, prohibitive to all but the rich. We even allow our large hotels, like the Knickerbocker and the Waldorf, literally to farm out the streets adjoining their premises to favored taxicab companies. As if the Knickerbocker, the Waldorf, the Astor, or the Imperial owned the streets of New York!

"Is there a remedy for this? Can we do anything in 1913? Yes; the remedy is obvious. Early in 1912, as a result of a full investigation, an ordinance was introduced before the Aldermen which, if enacted, would give New York a thoroughly adequate system of taxicab transportation at reasonable rates. Where is that ordinance? What has become of the matter? Is it held up in special committee of the Aldermen, to which the whole question was referred nearly a year ago? Alderman Bryant Willard is its Chairman. The people of New York have a right to know why Alderman Willard has allowed the matter to slumber in his committee for nearly a year. It is a vital matter which concerns the good name and welfare of New York, and as citizens we have the right to demand that neither Alderman Willard nor any other Alderman block a progressive measure which the people need. This is not the first enactment for the public good which has been held up by the Aldermen. But this is something which we can get in 1913, provided we are willing to fight for it. Even our Aldermen can be made to succumb to intelligent public opinion.

"We need in New York more public markets for the disposal of our food products.

"The middleman is one of the necessary evils of our present system. We are at his mercy. Our food products are handled and rehandled from the time they reach the city to the time they reach our homes. Each middleman must add to the expense and his profit. As a result, the cost of the food, our fruit, our vegetables, our fish, and even our meat, jumps from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent. above its cost when it first arrived in the city.

"We need public markets—terminal markets—where the consumer can purchase his food without the necessity of paying the middleman's profit. We need such markets as are to be found in every European city. And we can have them in New York in 1913 if we want them. The expensive inquiry of the Mayor's Committee on Markets, of which President Miller of the Bronx is Chairman, is nearly completed. The result of this inquiry will be a recommendation for the municipal establishment of terminal markets. Behind this recommendation it behooves every citizen to put his strength and his influence. It is a matter of great public benefit. It is a proposal to benefit the people; and yet it cannot be put through without a fight. But neither the Aldermen nor any other public official can afford to stand in the way of a plan whose aim is, and whose result will certainly be, the reduction of the cost of living in New York."

Violets Bloom in Montclair Garden.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 8.—William Whitney Ames, a lawyer and a member of the Montclair Board of Education, picked freshly bloomed violets to-day from the garden of his home, 112 Midland Avenue.

Julian Story Here on a Visit.

Julian Story, who was formerly the husband of Emma Eames, the opera singer, arrived yesterday with his second wife on the American liner St. Paul from Cherbourg to visit friends in Philadelphia. Mr. Story said that he had left his two children, the youngest of whom is 8 months old, in Florence. He would return to Italy soon, he said.

FINE DOGS SMOTHERED.

Hempstead Men Are to Sue for Loss in a Baggage Car.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The Southern Railway is to be sued for damages for the loss of eight valuable field dogs taken by John White of Hempstead, to Thomasville, N. C., a short time ago. Mr. White, who has a large kennel here, was taking forty-two setters and pointers, belonging to five well-known men, to the Continental Field trials at Waynesboro, Ga. The owners of the dogs were John Winthrop, A. Butler Duncan, V. M. Fleischmann, Robert C. Huntingdon, and R. H. Coleman.

Mr. White intended to stop off at Thomasville for a week before going on to Waynesboro, in order that the dogs might be acclimated. When they reached Washington, Mr. White, it is said, went back into the baggage car to see if his charges were all right. He found them so. After leaving Washington baggage was piled upon the dog crates and the heat turned on. When Mr. White went to look after his charges again eight were dead and eighteen nearly suffocated.

Among the patrons of the Continental Field trials are George Gould, Jay Gould, Mr. Duval, and Clarence H. Mackay.

MINISTER SHOT DOWN TWO.

In Defense of a Woman He Wounded Her Husband and Son.

GREENSBURG, La., Dec. 8.—Three men, armed with shotguns, fired at each other until one was mortally wounded, the other so badly disabled that he could not fire, and the third, a preacher, slightly hurt, Thursday evening in a remote section of the parish, according to reports brought here to-day.

The minister, Fleet Harrell, took Mrs. Charles Lindsey into his home after she had separated from her husband. This enraged Lindsey, and Thursday he met the minister in front of the latter's home, said he was armed, and suggested that Harrell get a gun. The minister stepped into his house, got his gun, and on returning fired at Lindsey just as the latter shot at him. Lindsey fell.

Nat Lindsey, son of Charles, then rushed up, and after the elder man got to his feet both fired at the minister. In the exchange of shots the son was mortally wounded and the father was shot again. The preacher then assisted the wounded men into a wagon to be taken to a physician.

MURDERED HIS PARTNER.

Chicago Business Man Convicted of Slaying Friend in Woods.

BALDWIN, Mich., Dec. 8.—A jury in the Circuit Court to-day declared O. M. Arebach guilty of first degree murder. He killed his partner, Harry Fisher, a Chicago business man and promoter, in the woods near here last September while the men were on a hunting trip.

Fisher, his wife and children, and Arebach came here late last Summer, taking up their residence on a fruit farm which Fisher had purchased near Big Star Lake. On the morning of Sept. 19, taking with them only a high-power rifle, the men went into the woods. A short time afterward Arebach rushed into a near-by farmhouse and reported that Fisher had been accidentally shot. The body was carried to an undertaker's establishment, and Mrs. Fisher and Arebach endeavored to have it shipped to Iowa without the formality of a Coroner's inquest. The inquest was held, however, and Arebach was held responsible for the shooting.

Arebach said that when he stopped to roll a cigarette he stood the rifle against a stump. It accidentally fell and was discharged, the bullet passing through Fisher's body. Evidence at the trial showed that the bullet passed through the body in a direction different from that which would be taken by a missile from a rifle lying on the ground. It also was demonstrated that the weapon could not have been discharged in the manner described by Arebach.

Fisher's life was insured for about $200,000, the policies being made payable to his widow.

BOY'S JAVELIN THROW FATAL.

Hurled an Umbrella Rod, Which Pierced Tormentor's Brain.

Thirteen-year-old George Kraus of 563 Wales Avenue, the Bronx, died in Lebanon Hospital yesterday as the result of an accident on Nov. 25. The boy, with several others, was playing about a bonfire, and with them began to torment 10-year-old John Oestreicher of 838 Kelly Street because of his name. The smaller boy stood the teasing for a time, but finally threw a steel rod from an umbrella at Kraus. The rod pierced the boy's skull behind his right ear and entered the brain.

Young Oestreicher was arrested last night, but was immediately paroled in the custody of his father by Coroner Shongut.

GOMPERS MEETS LABOR MEN.

Everything Possible Will Be Done to Settle Disputes Here, He Says.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has been for the last few days at the Victoria Hotel, where he has conferred with local and National representatives of unions in many industries.

Among the labor men who met Mr. Gompers were representatives of the United Mine Workers. Mr. Gompers said that everything possible would be done to bring about harmonious relations between the unions in the trades and their employers. He said that if he was still in town he would probably speak at some of the meetings called for Wednesday night of the unions in the men's ready made clothing industry to ratify demands to be made on the clothing manufacturers.

NATIONAL ACADEMY PRIZES.

E. Irving Couse Gets the Carnegie Prize of $500.

The National Academy of Design, it was learned yesterday, had awarded the following prizes in the Winter exhibition:

The Carnegie Prize of $500 for the most meritorious oil painting in the exhibition, portraits excepted, to E. Irving Couse, N. A., for "Making Pottery."

The Thomas R. Proctor Prize of $200 for the best portrait in the exhibition to William M. Chase, N. A., for "Portrait of Mrs. H."

The Isidor Medal for the best figure composition painted by an American artist to Ernest L. Blumenschein, A. N. A., for "Wise Man, Warrior, and Youth."

The Helen Foster Barnett Prize of $100 for the best piece of sculpture in the exhibition, the work of an artist under 35 years of age, to E. McCartain for "Fountain."

This Minister Approves of Gaynor.

Mayor Gaynor found a supporter last night in the Rev. Llewellyn L. Henson, pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church of Brooklyn, who in a sermon on "How to Have a Better New York" said:

"I have had the pleasure recently, in company with a number of other ministers, in calling on Mayor Gaynor. I found him to be a man of decided views on certain questions that came before him; a man who seemed to want to see right prevail, and who was glad to strive to make this city the best city in the world, and proud of the things he was able to thus far accomplish along that line.

"He impressed me, however, with not having very much faith in those who would have the City of New York the best city in the world with men and women as they now exist."

Dr. Henson enumerated, as three things which would make a better New York, the education of the youth to understand civic righteousness, to have a better respect for law and order; a change of environment, of conditions that now surround those who become lawless; and a campaign to impress the whole youth of the land with the religion of Christ.

WEAVER BIRDS IN ZOO WERE MAKING CLOTH

Keepers Atkins and Hoffman Had a Vision of Wealth and Provided the Materials.

COLD SNAP CAUSED A STRIKE

Birds Quit Work Just as Their Attendants Were Preparing to Teach Them How to Crochet.

The zoological news of the past week deals with the strange behavior of a little golden-yellow and black weaver bird and his dull-colored mate, attractions in the Zoological Park in the Bronx. When a revived nest-building instinct led the pair to weaving cloth instead of a home, Tom Atkins, keeper of the small bird house, thought their conduct sufficiently unusual to have first place in the budget of news regarding the animals, birds and reptiles. Atkins was much impressed though, as he says himself, he has seen his charges do such strange things that it takes a great deal to impress him as unusual.

The nest building time of the weaver bird is in the Spring, when the birds weave those wonderful nests that are the joy of the naturalist. The warm weather of last week, however, aroused their nest-building instinct, and they started to work weaving, not nests but cloth.

"The first pair of them ever known to follow their trade," Keeper Atkins commented rather proudly yesterday.

It was Assistant Keeper Hoffman that first noted the unusual behavior of the birds. He observed that the pair appeared to be pretty busy over in the far corner of their cage behind a drinking trough. He also noted that there would be intervals when one or both would leave the corner and for a time would industriously gather up bits of straw, bits of thread or other suitable material for weaving, so he determined to investigate. Both birds resented his intrusion and the male bird endeavored to hide their work, but the keeper was too quick for him. It was then that Hoffman discovered that the pair were engaged in the weaving of what he described as artificial cloth.

Instead of fashioning a nest the birds would lay their pieces of odds and ends flat and with their bills would weave them into a clothlike fabric. Hoffman, who understands the ways of the weaver and tailor birds, could not understand this new method of nest-making. So he reported the strange doings in the weaver birdcage to Atkins.

"Making their Winter overcoats?" inquired Atkins, rather sarcastically.

This roiled Hoffman, but not for long, for Atkins had not watched the industrious pair half an hour before his interest became even greater than Hoffman's. As he watched he determined to give the birds full opportunity for exercising their clothmaking propensities.

"Hoff," he said, "those birds need material. We must not discourage labor."

So bits of string and thread and cloth ravelings were scattered about the cage, and in a very few minutes that cage contained about the most industrious weavers in the whole United States. The keepers watched them with interest and noted with satisfaction that the cloth they were weaving was increasing in size. More than that, the birds kept it of uniform width.

It was the female, Atkins noticed, that did most of the work; the male got to "loafing on the job" and finding means for killing time, while his mate worked on industriously. After the first outburst of activity following the coming of the material the male did none of the actual weaving. He limited himself to hopping about the cage and gathering material for his industrious mate.

Atkins has had much experience with birds, but he said that in all his experience he never saw weaver birds "carry on" the way that pair did. When both worked he began to speculate on training weaver birds to make cloth. He said to Hoffman, in a burst of enthusiasm, that, if the birds could be trained, the clothmaking industry would boom; and the feathered weavers be a help in reducing the cost of living.

"Think what it would mean to be able to put first-class weaver-bird cloth on the market," he confided to Hoffman. "We might even be able to teach them to crochet."

The weaver birds, Keeper Atkins explained, weave nests best likened to a stocking hung up by the toe, with the heel enlarged to receive the eggs, while access and exit are obtained through the leg.

The weaving continued for three days, and then came a day of seasonable cold weather, and with it went glimmering Atkins's hopes of the commercial possibilities of the weaver birds. Both birds stopped work. No amount of handy material would induce them to resume weaving.

The result of their labor was a piece of woven fabric about 10 inches long and 4 inches wide. The grasses, threads, and odds and ends are neatly, even artistically, woven together into a cloth that looks not unlike a bit of homespun goods.

"I can't account for their beginning work nor for their sudden stopping of it," said Atkins, gravely shaking his head. "Those birds are well named. They are weavers all right, but they lack stick-to-it-iveness."

"It isn't so bad," comforted Hoffman, who always looks on the bright side of things. "Now we won't have the whole zoo coming under the factory inspection law."

Christmas

Gifts for Men

DO YOU RECALL the Christmas Necktie that Father used to get from Santa? A Miracle in Silk! Red and green with holly leaves and berries sprinkled with wanton abandon over its shining surface!

This was the gift that meant "Something Useful" plus the "Spirit of Christmas." For the idea—"Give Useful Presents"—was just coming into vogue.

True, Father, a smiling martyr, used the tie all Christmas Day, then it mysteriously disappeared and became a memory.

Useful gifts are still given, but ***sensibly. Elegance,*** appropriate in any gift, is the token of the Spirit of Christmas rather than pretty uselessness.

You will find no "dinky" gifts here. Neither will you find articles that must bear a tag to tell you what to use them for.

But the Luxuriance, the Elegance, the real Beauty which, united, mark ***appropriateness*** in the ***ideal*** Christmas Gift.

WHY NOT GIVE HIM

Gloves—of leather, and of fur, or leather lined with fur—for every purpose. Handsome fellows, $1.00 and upwards for unlined gloves. $4.00 and $6.00 for fur lined gloves.

Shirts—beauties—in pongee, silk and the less expensive materials. Everything really desirable. Shirts for men who know art in linen. $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and more.

Silk Hosiery in beautiful shades. 50c, $1.00, $1.50 and upwards.

Handkerchiefs in sanitary sealed boxes. 2 for 25c, or 25c, 35c and 50c each; also in boxes of six with initials at $1.50 and $3.00.

Useful Jewelry in handsome cases. Sets of studs and links to match. Some with vest buttons included. In white pearl, smoked pearl, gold plate, or solid gold. $2.00, $3.50, $4.00 and up.

House Coats, Lounging Robes and Smoking Jackets in navy, gray, wine and tan, with revers and pockets trimmed with contrasting lining to show. At $5.00, $7.50, $10.00 and more. In silk or velvet, $15.00 and upwards.

Bathrobes of flannel, toweling, matellassé, silks and vicunas. Rich and elegant. $5.00, $7.50, $10.00, and as much more as you care to pay.

Silk Bedroom Slippers in every alluring color and neat pattern. All sizes. $1.75 per pair.

Canes and **Umbrellas**—a unique display—every piece an appropriate gift. Some are very exceptional in price.

Folding Umbrellas to go in the traveling bag. Silver trimmed handles. Really worth-while. Convenient, durable and stylish, $5.00.

Cravats. The choicest collection we have ever shown. Plain colored baratheas in all really harmonious shades. 50c, $1.00, $1.50. Scarves of fancy cut silks in handsome monotones and multicolors. 50c, $1.00, $1.50 and upwards to $3.00. **Knitted Silk Cravats.** Accordion and crochet effects in the newest colorings. Remember that the knit cravat will outwear several of any other sort—an economy in the end. Prices $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.

Reefers or dress protectors for evening wear, or for use as neck comforters in the cooler weather. Of silk, $3.50, $5.00 and $7.50. Accordion knitted silk, $6.00. Angora wool, $2.00 and $3.00.

Beautiful Baggage. Hat Boxes, Club Bags, English Kit Bags, Suit Cases, at very special prices.

Fur Coats for dress, walking or the motor. Most of them selected especially for handsome gift purposes. At a wide range of interesting prices.

And all these but a small suggestion of the ideal gifts for men that await you in our four stores. These are men's shops—catering only to men of taste, and who therefore require the best of things. Come today—it's always an advantage to "Do Your Christmas Shopping Early."

Smith Gray & Co.

UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1845

BROADWAY AT WARREN ST. — NEW YORK — 5TH AV., BET. 27TH & 28TH STS.
FULTON ST., AT FLATBUSH AV.—BROOKLYN — BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

Hatters and Furnishers as well as Clothiers to Men of Taste

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BRINGS A STATUE FOR ROCKEFELLER ESTATE

Bronze Fountain Comes from Paris in Care of Miss Janet Scudder, Who Made It.

ANOTHER FOR H. McCORMICK

American Woman the Creator of the Frog Fountain at the Metropolitan and Others Abroad.

Miss Janet Scudder, the American sculptor who has achieved fame for her bronze and marble fountains, arrived yesterday on the French liner Lorraine from Paris, where she has been working since last Spring in her studio at Ville d'Avray, outside the French capital. In an interview with a TIMES reporter Miss Scudder said that her time had been chiefly occupied with a bronze fountain for John D. Rockefeller, which is to be placed in his garden at Pontico Hills.

"The statuette, which I have brought with me," said Miss Scudder, "is the nude figure of a boy sitting on a rock playing the pipes while the water jet spurts from the mouth of a frog at his feet. They are both of bronze and will be placed in a niche in the garden, which is surrounded by English ivy and is on the edge of a rustic basin.

"I preferred to bring the fountain with me on the steamer," she went on to say, "because it saves at least two months in sending the case by the ordinary freight service, where a great deal of time is lost in the customs warehouse."

In addition to the fountain for John D. Rockefeller Miss Scudder said that she had finished the clay model for a fountain in bronze for Mr. Rockefeller's son-in-law, Harold McCormick, which will stand in his garden at Lake Forest, near Chicago, and that it would arrive here next month. This was an architectural fountain, she added, designed by Charles Bosworth for Mr. McCormick, and would be executed by her at her Paris studio after the clay model had been approved. She also brought some smaller statuettes with her.

Miss Scudder executed a bronze fountain last Summer for the garden of the United States Embassy in Paris that has been very much admired. It is the figure of a Cupid standing on a globe in the centre of the basin, with arms outstretched. Miss Scudder said that nearly all her figures were done in bronze, as she preferred the metal to marble because it took such wonderful colors under the water.

Every year Miss Scudder sends some of her work to be exhibited in her birthplace, Richmond, Ind., and has several of her works of art in this country. Two years ago she was selected to make the Sun Goddess representing Japanese art for the façade of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. It is one of thirty figures placed seventy feet above the ground.

She said that she preferred Italian to French children for her models, because they seemed to take to the profession naturally and were less delicate in appearance than the French children.

"I always make four replicas of my fountains," the sculptor went on to say, "and this privilege is put into my contract. If I get but the one order, the four that I make of a more popular design balance the loss."

Her most popular work is the frog fountain, the original of which stands in the grounds of the Summer home of James Breese, the Meadows, Southampton, L. I., and a replica is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Several of her works have been exhibited in the Paris Salon, where they have received mention for merit. At her request the next fountain executed by her will be exhibited in action, as the water seemed to give it life, she said.

Miss Scudder will stay in the United States probably until February, when she will go back to her Winter studio in Paris in the art quarter, in the Rue de la Grande Chaumière.

WON WIFE OF 18 WHEN 83.

Octogenarian Sued Three Years After for Turning Her Out of Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—In the Luton Police Court on Saturday a woman of 21 applied for a maintenance order against her husband, aged 86. The woman explained that she married when she was eighteen, and her husband was eighty-three.

Her husband induced her to break off her engagement with a young man, but her attitude toward the latter after the marriage aroused the husband's jealousy, which was apparently justified, and she was turned out of the house.

DELAY STOLE HIS WIFE ALSO.

Newquay Suicide Plotted to Win Mrs. Edward Young.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Investigations reveal further remarkable details of the double life led by James Arthur Delay, who hanged himself at Newquay recently, following the tragic death of Mrs. Norwell, with whom he had fled.

Delay was always a man of mystery, but his most intimate friends were not prepared for the present disclosures.

He was not only a married man but also passed through the English divorce courts as a co-respondent last year under an assumed name, the respondent being Mrs. Leonard Young, whom he afterward married in New York.

Delay met Mrs. Young in 1909, and immediately laid plans to win her from her husband. He assumed the name of Arthur Daly, evidently expecting that the affair would end in the divorce court. His scheme worked so well that Mrs. Young fled from her husband after writing a letter to him, saying that she was leaving him forever and going away with the man she loved with all her heart and soul, and would commit suicide rather than live without him. She further begged her husband to divorce her.

Mr. Young, who to that moment had no idea that his wife was friendly with any man, granted her wish and brought a divorce suit, obtaining a decree nisi with $1,500 damages against "Arthur Daly," whose position and address were not stated in the petition.

Daly did not appear at the trial, but went to New York, where he was afterward joined by Mrs. Young, the marriage taking place in the Marriage Bureau of the City Hall on Nov. 1, 1911, Delay using his right name and Mrs. Young describing herself as a widow.

KAISER HONORS MISS SYLVA.

Prima Donna Is Called to Imperial Box After Singing Carmen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—The Kaiser and Kaiserin paid special honors to Marguerite Sylva, the Franco-American prima donna, after her performance of "Carmen" at the Royal Opera last night.

Their Majesties, who were accompanied by Prince and Princess Eitel Friedrich and Princess Victoria Luise, led the applause for her throughout the evening, and after the final curtain summoned her to the court box and personally expressed their delight in her vivid interpretation.

SINGER DIES ABROAD.

Miss Maude Roosevelt Levinson Had Appeared in Opera in Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—Miss Maude Roosevelt Levinson of New York, an American singer who had lived in Germany for the past seven or eight years, died in Berlin yesterday after a protracted illness.

She sang for several seasons in the Municipal Opera of Barmen-Elberfeld. Her friend, Miss Twells, the daughter of a former American Consul General at Carlsbad, attended Miss Levinson during her illness.

Miss Levinson was a distant relation of Col. Roosevelt.

Think Castro Went to Hamburg.

ANTWERP, Dec. 8.—Cipriano Castro, the exiled President of Venezuela, who arrived here on the steamship Windsuk yesterday, is believed to have remained aboard the vessel. The Windsuk proceeded for Hamburg to-day, and it is understood that Castro intends to take the cure at one of the German resorts.

Anti-Clericals Carry Rome.

ROME, Dec. 8.—In the municipal elections to-day all the Anti-Clerical candidates, including Mayor Nathan, were elected. The Clericals abstained from voting.

MEXICANS IN PRAYER FOR NATION'S PEACE

Mass for Divine Intervention Held in Every Catholic Church—Pope Joins Prayers at Rome.

INTERNAL SITUATION CRITICAL

Government Holds Cities and Larger Towns, but Rebels Roam at Will in the Rural Sections.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 8.—In obedience to a papal decree, a special mass for divine intervention in Mexico will begin to-night at midnight in every Catholic church throughout the republic. In St. Peter's, at Rome, at the same hour, (6 o'clock Rome time Monday morning,) the Pope himself will join in the prayers for the restoration of peace.

Mgr. Boggiani, the Apostolic Delegate, will officiate in the church of Guadaloupe, where a service of unusual solemnity is planned, although the services in the cathedral will be almost equally impressive.

That the revolution has resulted in conditions so bad that something more than human agencies is necessary to right them seems to be indicated, not only by the reports of rebel depredations, but by the action of Rafael Hernandez, Secretary of the Interior, who recently summoned Mgr. Boggiani and appealed to him to use the power of the Church to help restore order.

Chambers of Commerce and other similar organizations throughout the country to appropriate money to maintain volunteers, whom the Government will equip, but it is stated that the Government would expect those paying these volunteers to guarantee that the arms and ammunition shall not fall into the hands of the rebels.

According to official reports, the rebels in a series of attacks around Temascaltepec, in the State of Mexico, lost 128 men killed. The Federal loss is not given, and minor successes in other regions are reported. According to unofficial reports, however, the rebels are winning many successes, and there is no doubt that they are gaining ground in the north and coast region of the State of Guerrero, while they are holding their own in other regions.

There is less disposition in official circles to belittle the movement in the north, where the remnants of Orozco's army are undoubtedly showing more evidence of concerted action. Cheche Campos and Inclo Mariano are practically in control of Northern Durango. The latter has burned all the railroad bridges between San Juan del Rio, which he captured, and Casablanca, south of which a force of 500 Federals is located. Campos has raided fourteen haciendas in the last few days. Recent reports show that this old leader has assumed some of the characteristics of Zapata, and stories of atrocities are common.

The rebels on the Pacific Coast of Guerrero are said to have acquired a little port south of Acapulco, from which they are shipping to the interior ammunition and supplies which they receive there. These rebels are commanded by Andrew Almazan.

The general situation is best defined by explaining that the Government is in control of all the big towns in the republic and many smaller towns, but practically all the disturbed regions are in the power of the insurrectos. The Government troops are unable to pursue them effectively on account of lack of numbers.

$125,000,000 LOAN TO CHINA.

Terms Agreed On in Peking for Submission to the Bankers.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 9.—The Times correspondent at Peking says it is understood that after nearly a fortnight's negotiation the Minister of Finance has practically settled with the six-power group the general outlines of an agreement for a loan not to exceed $125,000,000. When the terms have been approved by the legations concerned they will be telegraphed for consideration to the representatives of the groups who meet in London on Friday.

"While it is satisfactory to record that an agreement has been attained between the Chinese Government and the bankers," the correspondent says, "apprehension remains that the conditions, which are not yet disclosed, may not prove to be acceptable to all the Governments interested. There is further apprehension that the home principals of the groups may not be disposed, in view of the political situation in Europe, to provide the large advances immediately required by China."

GHOULS TOOK ROYAL RINGS.

Thieves Showed Intimate Knowledge of Mausoleum at Genoa.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 8.—The thieves who entered the crypt of the basilica Superga, near Turin, the burial place of the royal house of Savoy, and desecrated the tomb of the Dowager Duchess Elisabeth of Genoa, mother of Queen Margherita, broke the triple shell of lead, containing her body, and seized the jewels and precious stones buried with it. They even tore the Duchess's ears in order to obtain her diamond earrings.

The crime was evidently carefully planned. The telephone wires, communicating with Turin, were cut, while the entrances from the basilica to the royal crypt were barred with iron to prevent surprise.

The criminals escaped, leaving no trace.

POLICE GIVE MORGAN A MEDAL

Paris Association Votes Decoration in Recognition of His Benefactions.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—A bronze medal has been voted to J. Pierpont Morgan in recognition of his benefactions by the Association of the Police of Paris. This action was taken to-day at a meeting presided over by the Minister of the Interior.

New Dominican Cabinet.

SANTO DOMINGO, Dec. 8.—Mgr. Nouel, Archbishop of Santo Domingo, Provisional President of the republic, has appointed this Cabinet: Minister of the Interior, Andres J. Montollo; Foreign Affairs, Dr. Arturo Grullon; Finance, Eduardo Ricart; War and Marine, Elias Brache; Justice, Manuel J. Vinas; Agriculture, Samuel Moya; Public Works, José M. Jimenez.

AMERICAN BUYS REMBRANDT.

"St. Bartholomew" Said to Have Been Sold by London Firm.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 9.—The Morning Post learns that the Messrs. Duveen have sold to an American, Henry Golman, Rembrandt's "St. Bartholomew." The Morning Post adds:

"The only picture known to us by that name is the portrait of a man, lent to the last Winter exhibition of the Royal Academy by A. R. Boughton. This work is also called Rembrandt's Cook, and under that title was sold in the La Perrier sale for £71, ($355.) It was engraved by Richard Houston as 'The Assassin.'

"It shows a man of middle age with features strongly marked and expressive. He wears a dark cloak over a dark dress. The left hand grips the chin. The right holds a knife.

"It has an unusual signature and is dated 1661, the same period as the 'St. Matthew' in the Louvre."

FILM SHOW IN COVENT GARDEN

"The Miracle" Will Be Reproduced in Colors at Opera House.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The cinematograph reproduction of the spectacular drama, "The Miracle," which was produced at the Olympia, London, by Prof. Reinhardt last December, will be shown for a month at Covent Garden Opera House beginning Dec. 21.

The auditorium is being converted into the exterior of a church, similar to the scheme carried out at Olympia.

The film was taken in Austria by Joseph Menchen, an American producer, assisted by Dr. Vollmoller, author of "The Miracle," and the actors were many of those who took part in the Vienna production, including Mme. Carmi.

The film is 7,000 feet long and runs for two hours. More than seventy persons are now at work in Paris giving natural colors to the pictures.

If he is well enough, Prof. Humperdinck, composer of "The Miracle" music, will conduct the orchestra, 100 strong, at the opening performance, and the choir that was in the Olympia staging will sing.

SUSPECT BANKS IN OIL PLAN.

Reichstag Members Think Monopoly Scheme Will Help Institutions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of The London Times, referring to the reception of the petroleum monopoly bill in the Reichstag on Saturday, telegraphs:

"The debate made it practically certain that the bill has no chance of being passed in its present shape. It will probably be handed over to a special committee, whence it may or may not emerge.

"The attitude of all the parties toward the bill is not yet clear, but the Centre Party, as expected, will vote against it. The Centre Party, like the Socialists, professes anxiety on behalf of the consumers, doubts the capacity both of German producers to meet Germany's demand and of the American rivals of the Standard Oil Company to fill that company's place, and questions the wisdom in this case of anti-monopoly. They also demand more explicit protection of the organizations other than the large banks.

"The root of all criticism is in reality the suspicion that it is the German banks, which have involved themselves in hazardous petroleum operations, that stand to gain most by the new scheme."

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Offices may be had on East, South, West and North sides, so as to get any light desired. The building runs through to 43d St. with elevators at both entrances. No office building can even approach Aeolian Hall in "service"—this is a matter in which the management takes especial pride. If the various arrangements of offices shown here do not suit you, we will re-arrange them TO suit you. We have branch offices on the 12th floor of Aeolian Hall and will gladly show *anyone* over the entire building.

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By Peter Wiernik.

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THE JEWISH PRESS PUBLISHING CO., 102 Bowery, New York, N. Y.

JURY IS TO CONDEMN JAIL FAVORS TO HYDE

Presentment Likely to be Handed Up To-day Concerning His Special Quarters in City Prison.

COMMISSIONER NOT UNEASY

Mr. Whitney Doesn't Intend to Interfere with Arrangements Made by Deputy Wright—Inquiry on Still.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury will probably return a presentment to-day in regard to the allegation that favoritism was shown in the Tombs to Charles H. Hyde before it continues its general investigation into the conduct of affairs in the prison. After the visit made by the Grand Jury to the Tombs on Saturday afternoon, Supreme Court Justice Goff and the foreman of the Grand Jury held a conference, which is said to have resulted in a decision to report the findings in the Hyde case at once.

The Grand Jury obtained all the evidence necessary for a presentment on this point in its visit to the Tombs on Saturday. It is believed to be certain that the presentment will reflect sharply on the Tombs officials for permitting the prison rules to be violated in the extraordinary treatment accorded to Hyde.

It is believed that the Grand Jury will report a flagrant violation of the regulation that all prisoners should be treated alike. The Tombs is governed by regulations adopted by the Commissioner of Correction. The responsibility for the treatment of Hyde has been assumed by Deputy Commissioner Wright, who caused the ex-Chamberlain to be lodged in a suite of three rooms in an outbuilding instead of a cell.

Commissioner of Correction Whitney and Deputy Commissioner Wright are both appointees of Mayor Gaynor. If the Grand Jury finds fault with the management of the Tombs, the presentment will probably be transmitted by Justice Goff to Mayor Gaynor and Gov. Dix. While the Tombs regulations are supposed to have the force of law, there is no specific penalty attached to their violation. The action of the Grand Jury cannot take the form of an indictment, and a presentment censuring Deputy Commissioner Wright would have no effect, except as a recommendation for the guidance of his superiors.

While it is believed that the charge that Deputy Commissioner Wright made a favorite of Hyde will be reported upon by the Grand Jury to-morrow, the investigation of the Tombs will continue, nevertheless. The charge by Justice Goff to the Grand Jury named three other points in which the management of the Tombs was to be inquired into. The Grand Jury has still to determine whether any Tombs official said that he had evidence in his possession which would free Hyde; whether any employe of the Tombs had used his position to overhear conversations in the prison and to obtain or fabricate evidence, and whether assaults on one prisoner by another had taken place.

Deputy Commissioner Wright has taken the responsibility for the treatment given to Hyde, but three other officials are involved in the other matters at issue. They are Commissioner of Charities Patrick A. Whitney, Warden John J. Fallon, and Warden John J. Hanley. Thirty-five witnesses have been summoned before the Grand Jury, and a number of them will be heard to-morrow. They are chiefly Tombs keepers and employes.

Deputy Commissioner Wright will ask to have the Grand Jury hear the testimony of two witnesses who were present at his conversation with a newspaper reporter. These witnesses are Martin C. Wright, a son of Deputy Commissioner Wright, and John J. Martin, private secretary to Secretary of State Lazansky. They will deny that Deputy Commissioner Wright made the statement that he had information which would prove that Hyde was innocent of the charge of bribery.

Hyde continued yesterday to occupy his three rooms. No change will be made until the Grand Jury makes its report. Commissioner of Correction Whitney, who is above Deputy Commissioner Wright, and has the right to interfere said last night that he did not intend to take any action in regard to Hyde. Hyde's meals were sent from a restaurant, and he spent the day reading, smoking, and studying law books.

Hyde will appear before Justice Goff for sentence on Wednesday. Justice Goff will then rule on the objections made by Hyde's counsel. Immediately after sentence is imposed, notice of appeal and an application for a writ of reasonable doubt will be filed, and Hyde's fight to overthrow the verdict will begin.

MEMORIAL FOR DR. COLLYER.

The Rev. Mr. Holmes Preaches on His Life at Church of the Messiah.

A memorial service for the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer was held yesterday morning at the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, with which Dr. Collyer had been for thirty-three years connected as pastor and pastor emeritus. Messages of condolence sent to the family of Dr. Collyer were read, as well as resolutions passed upon his death by various organizations, and an acknowledgment on the part of the family. There were read also some of the prayers that had been uttered by Dr. Collyer from the same pulpit, and his best-beloved hymn, "Unto Thy Temple, Lord, We Come," was sung.

The pastor, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, devoted his sermon to a consideration of Dr. Collyer's life. Mr. Holmes told of Dr. Collyer's coming to this country, of the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which ordered that he should no longer be permitted to preach as a Methodist because he had refused to subscribe to the doctrine of eternal punishment, and of his subsequent rise to prominence in the pulpit as the "Blacksmith Preacher." Allusion was made to Dr. Collyer's work in the hospitals and on the battlefields during the civil war, to the great misfortune by which in the Chicago fire his church and home and library were all swept away, and to the heroic work he did to raise funds for a new church on the lecture platform.

WANTED TO ENRICH FEINBERG

Stranger Gets Him Up at 5:30 to "Sign the Papers"—Now In Bellevue.

Coroner Israel L. Feinberg of 104 West 119th Street was awakened at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning by some one pounding vigorously on the door of his home. Believing that there had been an accident and that he was wanted in a hurry, he ran down the stairs. As he threw open the door he found himself confronted by a well-dressed man of 50, who in his anxiety to reach the Coroner had broken the lock off the vestibule door. He announced his mission abruptly. He wanted to make the Coroner fabulously rich.

"All you have to do,' he said, "is to sign some papers I have with me."

Coroner Feinberg excused himself for a moment, saying that he would have to get a pencil, and in that way got a message to one of his children to call up the Lenox Avenue Police Station. Then he went back to see his visitor. The man was insisting that the Coroner attach his name to some cigar store certificates when Patrolman Fuchs arrived.

At the station house the man gave his name as Herman Loeb of 156 West 144th Street. Lieut. Heumann recognized him as a man who had appeared at the police station a few hours before and demanded the arrest of all the traction officials of the city. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital for observation.

DECLARE WAR ON SMALL BOYS

Suffragists to Employ Maternal Arguments on Young Annoyers.

The Washington Heights suffragists have started a campaign of militantism. It is to be against the antis, not to win rights that the women have not, but to show that they can exercise the rights which have been theirs since the days when fashionable gowns grew on trees, when the high cost of living was not a matter for breakfast-table conversation, and when tastes were so simple that reputations could be destroyed by a desire for an apple. The Washington Heights women say that their sex is the one which has wielded the slipper since the days when Eve corrected the faults of little Cain and Abel.

The Heights women held a meeting in the Democratic Club, 145th Street, the other evening which was very interesting. The Chairman of the district, Mrs. O'Sullivan, presided, and Frank Urban, Miss Inez Milholland, Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, and David Lewis spoke. But small-boy antis persisted in coming to the door with catcalls and cries of "Suffering-Yets!" Chairman Mrs. O'Sullivan then expressed this sentiment:

"I think, ladies," she said, "that it is time for American women to show that they can be militant when it comes to handling the small boy. Older people can be converted by one class of arguments, but others, more emphatic, are required for the small boy. I should like to remind you that though the women of New York have not the vote, they still belong to the sex which excels in the gentle but effective art of spanking. I would like to call for volunteers for service."

Many of those at the meeting volunteered for immediate service. The small boys disappeared, with howls of dismay, when menaced with the kind of arguments employed by their mothers at home.

MURDER DISCLOSED IN FOREST PARK WOOD

Body of Unidentified Man Found Cut and Wounded, Half Covered with Leaves.

THINK CRIME WAS RECENT

Evidence of a Struggle In Stiletto and Revolver—Torn Note In Italian Can't Be Read.

A setter dog, going through a thickly wooded section of Forest Park, in Woodhaven, Queens, yesterday, came upon the body of a man half buried by leaves. The dog's master, William Donepp of 264 Grand Avenue, Cypress Hills, found that the man's throat was cut from ear to ear, and that there were twenty-six stab wounds in his chest and stomach. Near by were a revolver, a stiletto, and an icepick.

The police of Queens Borough, headed by Capt. Thomas Graham, chief of the Queens Detective Bureau, and Detective Sergt. Victor L. White are now trying to establish the identity of the murdered man. He was an Italian, about 38 years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height, weighing about 160 pounds. He had black hair and mustache, and wore a gray striped suit, gray sweater, black shoes, blue socks, and a brown peaked cap, apparently new. When found it was evident that the murder had been committed only a few hours before.

Coroner Gustave J. Schaefer and Detective Sergt. White, the first to arrive, found a new stiletto, with its six-inch blade covered with blood, lying across the dead man's chest, under the leaves. At his side was the icepick, without stains, and at his feet was a revolver, with six cartridges. A close examination of the cartridges revealed that two of them bore dents, as though they had been struck by the hammer of the weapon.

"This is clearly a case of murder," said Coroner Schaefer. "It probably was the result of a vendetta. I believe that this man was lured to this lonely spot from Brooklyn or Manhattan. He probably had the revolver. There have been two assailants. One of them suddenly attacked him with a razor and slashed him across the throat. The wound in his throat, which is deep and extends from ear to ear, was not made with the stiletto, for, while that is sharp pointed, the blade is dull. As this man was attacked, I believe, he drew his revolver and tried twice to shoot, but the cartridges failed to explode. He dropped it at his feet as he sank to the ground, exhausted by the loss of blood. Then, after he was down and practically dead, his murderers made sure of him by stabbing him again and again with the stiletto."

The police found a note, torn in small shreds, lying near the body. It was written in Italian. The officers laboriously pieced it together, and Detective Thomas Caputo, himself an Italian, attempted to read it. He found most of it unintelligible, he said, and believes some of the pieces are missing. All he could make out were a few words regarding going to a play.

There was not an article on the body to help in the identification, nor was there a cent of money. The police, however, do not believe that robbery was the motive of the crime, and incline to the revenge theory. They admit they can do nothing toward capturing the murderers until the victim has been identified.

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There's a Legitimate, Logical Reason for Your Saving

50c on the Dollar

at the Hackett-Carhart Stores

It would be an utter impossibility for any other store, or stores, in New York to even **begin** offering the values which are being offered at the Hackett-Carhart stores to-day. And here's why:

The former creditors of Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., Retail, had to **sacrifice** fifty cents on the dollar in order to make possible your legitimate **saving** of this sum. Some one had to **lose** in order that you might **gain.**

To date, there is no record of any other concern in New York having so great a reason for offering so great a saving. And any lesser reason is insufficient.

$300,000 Still to Be Saved

New York, to date, has saved upwards of $400,000 through this, the greatest sale in clothes history.

There is $300,000 still to be saved.

This is represented in 25,000 of the finest suits and overcoats ever tailored.

Any garment among them will save you from $5 to $22.50.

All are fresh from the tailors' hands. Many of the fabrics and models are commanding premium prices in other stores.

There are more than 1400 fabric designs and over 100 models for you to choose among—

Clothes for Dress, Business, College, Motor, Travel, School and Storm service—

An opportunity which exists only because of the recent Hackett-Carhart receivership.

The creditors were settled with at 50 cents on the dollar. And this is exactly your average saving:

$15, $18, $20 & $22.50 SUITS & OVERCOATS	$10
$18, $20, $22.50, $25 & $28 SUITS & OVERCOATS	$13.50
$22.50, $25, $28, $30 & $32.50 SUITS & OVERCOATS	$17
$28, $30, $32.50, $35 & $40 SUITS & OVERCOATS	$21
$32.50, $35, $40 & $42.50 SUITS & OVERCOATS	$24
$37.50, $40, $45 & $50 SUITS & OVERCOATS	$27.50

Offering Extraordinary

One Thousand $35, $40 & $45 Silk Lined Dress and Business Overcoats $20

The fabrics in these overcoats are identical with those which the finest tailors are offering at from $65 to $75 per garment.

Every weave and mixture and shade is as exclusive as if the cost has been all this, and more.

The fabric is a very fine quality Vicuna-finished worsted—very dressy and smart, very comfortable, and one of the few dress overcoat fabrics that will give long service.

The shades include Black, Oxford, Heather, Olive and Brown mixtures in all the shades most favored by fashion. The weaves are smart diagonals and herringbones, and indistinct stripes and mxitures.

The models include Chesterfields, Semi-Form and Semi-Box Coats, London Split-sleeve and English Guards. With either velvet or plain collars.

Some are silk lined with pure-dye, luxurious Mervelieux silk. And some are lined with satin shoulders and Velour body lining.

No such overcoat opportunity has ever before been known in New York—not even in this great sale, with its opportunities overshadowing anything that has ever gone before.

Stock readjustments and late mill deliveries are responsible. And these are what have made possible this sensational offering—**a sale within a sale.**

All sizes, for all builds of men—from 34 to 46—are here to-day. But there is no assurance that they will be here very much longer. So it will be an act of prudence for you to step in and look at them not later than 6 P. M.

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail

265 Broadway, Near Chambers St., Opposite City Hall.
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Circle Tours—Water and Rail

Circle tours are very popular in Europe and are becoming so here. You can cover the whole of the United States and break the monotony of rail by part water travel. Included is the 2,000 mile trip from

New York to New Orleans

On the splendid 10,600 ton

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Five days at sea among the most congenial people you ever met. Return by rail if you wish.

Round Trip $70 BERTH AND MEALS ON SHIP INCLUDED

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These Are Some of the Stones in the Edifice of This Great Holiday Business

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MEN'S SCARFS	LACES	SPANGLED ROBES	WOMEN'S NEGLIGEES
CLOCKS	DOLLS and TOYS	VICTROLAS	SILK PETTICOATS
TOILET ARTICLES	PERFUMES	PICTURES MIRRORS	DECORATIVE LINENS
WOMEN'S NECKWEAR	GLOVES	BRASS and NICKEL WARES	SLIPPERS
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BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

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New Imported Brocaded Velvets

Evening Silks and Crepes

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will make Women's Dresses, Tailor-made Suits and Riding Habits specially to order at less than the usual prices.

Dressmaking Department.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

CHILDREN'S COURTS TO START NEW WORK

One Judge Will Preside for Whole Year, According to Reforms In Effect After Jan. 1.

20 NEW PROBATION OFFICERS

And an Improved Method of Keeping Records of Young Offenders—A Clinic to be Asked For.

Announcement was made yesterday by Chief Clerk Frank J Smith of the Court of Special Sessions that a complete reorganization of the juvenile courts in this city would be effected by the first of the year. A single Judge sitting throughout the year in one court, a squad of twenty trained probation officers, and an elaborate new system of keeping records of the the child offenders are the chief features of the new plan. It is probable that a clinic will also be attached to each court for the examination of defective children, but this reform will have to be the subject of legislation in order to insure its adoption.

"Critics of the Children's Court," explained Mr. Smith yesterday, "have complained that the four juvenile courts in New York County, Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens were treated as a part of Special Sessions, and Special Sessions Judges were assigned to hear the children's cases, each for a brief period. The system was undesirable because no Judge sat long enough in one court to have the children whom he put on probation brought before him at the end of their term of parole.

"The probation plan is the very heart of the juvenile court system, and it is highly important that the court's policy should be continuous, that each child should come before only one Judge. Judges differ in their handling of the same case, and of course a youngster's circumstances and character are better known to the Judge who first heard his case than to a successor.

"The former condition will now be remedied. Four Judges of the Special Sessions have been appointed to give their time exclusively to the Children's Court work. Moreover, each of them will serve the greater part of the time in a certain court, thus insuring continuity of policy in each of the four parts. For 1913, Judge Franklin C. Hoyt will sit for nine months in the New York County Children's Court; Judge Robert J. Wilkin will sit for nine months in Brooklyn, and Judge Morgan L. Ryan will sit for eight months during alternate weeks in Richmond and Queens.

"The Children's Court work is so arduous and severe, especially in Manhattan, that no Judge should be required to serve for more than two months without interruption, and the schedule provides for brief shifts to other branches on this account. Judge John B. Mayo will replace each of the other Judges during the absences from his court. An improvement which is even more important is the gain of twenty new probation officers. The Manhattan court has been struggling along with only twelve, while Chicago, with hardly one-third as many cases, has thirty-five. The new city budget provides for a doubling of our force, and while we still need as many more again, we are glad to take what we can get and be thankful."

Judge Franklin C. Hoyt, who under the new assignment will sit in the Manhattan Children's Court next year, said last night in commenting upon the changes:

"The continuous service plan for Judges, which is already being tried out, is the only one of several important changes which are now going into effect and which mean practically a reorganization of our court work. Our new building is promised within twelve months. The present building in New York County, at Third Avenue and Eleventh Street, is a disgrace to the city; indeed, it has been condemned repeatedly by the Building Department. Ground for the new building has been cleared in East Twenty-second Street; plans for a splendid new modern structure have been drawn; an appropriation of $235,000 is at last available, and contracts for the construction work will soon be let.

"We are also ready to install a modern system of records, giving complete information not only of the child's name and offense but also of his home surroundings and influences, his habits, and his other human relations with church, school, or the 'gang' of other children in the neighborhood. To perfect this system, we employed Henry W. Thurston, formerly Chief Probation Officer of the Chicago Children's Court, who has spent two months here studying our special needs and putting the plan in running order. All we need now to make it complete is enough probation officers to gather the information and enough clerical assistance to keep the records in shape.

"For the future, we need to advance along two lines—the treatment and understanding of defective children and provision for handling the hundreds of petty cases of juvenile offense which never ought to come before a Judge at all. We should have a clinic attached to the court, in which any child's mental status may be determined by a trained specialist. Such a clinic is provided in Chicago, where it does wonderfully good service; in the Boston Children's Court, and elsewhere. To treat a defective child as if he were mentally normal and responsible for his offenses is, of course, a great wrong. Yet to discover mental defectiveness in a child, especially in a young child, is often a delicate and technical task. It is rather shocking to recall that there is now, properly speaking, no institution to which a mentally defective child can be committed by the court. If the child is actually feeble-minded, he can be sent to Randall's Island; if not, he must be turned loose or treated as an offender—in each case an injustice both to the community and to the child."

PUMMEL MAN AT FILM SHOW.

Audience Attacks Waiter Accused of Annoying Child Sitting Beside Him.

An excited woman ran up to Policeman Ahearn of the West Thirty-seventh Street station and told him there was a fight in the moving picture show at 517 Ninth Avenue last night. Ahearn hurried there and found men and women pummeling a man whom Special Policeman George Johnson was trying to get out of the theatre. The man's face was cut and bruised from the blows of the crowd and his assailants showed no inclination to let up on him even when Ahearn arrived.

The policeman finally got his man to the station and later to Night Court, where he told Magistrate McQuade that he was Henry Courcelles, a hotel employe. He refused to give his address.

Johnson, Mrs. Dora Roberts, wife of the proprietor of the moving picture house, and Joseph Agugn of 454 West Thirty-eighth Street, appeared against the man. Their stories were that Agugn, with his six-year-old daughter Lena and a small son, had entered the place and taken seats beside Courcelles. A few minutes later Mrs. Roberts had passed down the aisle and observed Courcelles's attitude to the little girl who sat beside him. She went out for Johnson to have Courcelles put out, but when persons in the audience learned of the charge against Courcelles they attacked the man before he could be taken out.

Courcelles denied the charge, but Magistrate McQuade held him in $500 bail for Special Sessions.

TWO SHOT IN A GANG FIGHT.

Police Arrested Man Who Had Been Stabbed as the Shooter.

There was a fight between gangsters at Broome and Orchard Streets yesterday afternoon and Max Ostrowsky of 85 Orchard Street was stabbed in the left cheek with a penknife. Last night a crowd gathered at the corner and were discussing the fight when a youth pushed into the throng and knocked down Charles Shapiro of 158 Lewis Street.

Shapiro's friends grabbed at his assailant. The man drew a revolver and fired twice, one bullet striking a pearl button on Shapiro's shirt and being deflected, the other hitting Harry Salkin of 301 South Fifth Street, Williamsburg, in the left side.

The crowd scattered as policemen came up. Salkin and Shapiro were taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where the physicians said Salkin might be paralyzed in his legs for life. The wounded men refused to say who shot them, but the police arrested Ostrowsky.

INTERNE FIGHTS DISMISSAL.

Medical Board Will Hear Dr. Biffar, Recently of Flushing Hospital.

Being dismissed by the Chairman of the House Committee of the Flushing Hospital because he performed an operation upon a woman and succeeded in saving her life and also that of the babe that was born to her after the operation, Dr. Harry M. Biffar of College Point yesterday filed a request with the Medical Board of the hospital for a hearing. This was granted The dismissal of this young interne has caused quite a stir among the subscribers of $100,000 for a new hospital building.

Thomas B. Loweree, postmaster of Flushing, and Chairman of the House Committee, said yesterday that Dr. Biffar was not dismissed for the reasons he gives, but for smoking on the ambulance, and for taking the reins from the driver and driving the horse so hard that it was unable to do the work it ought to do.

Dr. Charles B. Story of Bayside is Chairman of the Medical Board, which includes as members all the prominent physicians and surgeons of Flushing and the district. He said.

"We adopted about a year ago the rule in force in Bellevue and most of the large hospitals of the city, that no interne in the hospital should administer an anaesthetic, unless some one of the members of the Medical Board was present. We found that the internes, who are still students and to a great degree unskilled, were in the habit of performing operations in the dispensary for the removal of tonsils, and using ether or chloroform. We were afraid that some time they might give too much of the anaesthetic to some child and kill it, and this would be a great reflection upon the institution."

JUDGE LINDSEY ON GUNMEN.

New Ways to Deal with Young Criminals Must Be Found, He Says.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver spoke on "The New Justice" in the auditorium of the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Bond Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. Asserting that he did not come to criticise courts, but to suggest that there might be a better plan of justice than is followed in dealing with criminals, he related how a Denver bad man, who was known as a desperate gunman, after he was sentenced to prison went there alone. Judge Lindsey said he talked with the prisoner, gave him the warrant committing him to prison and his railroad fare, and sent him away to serve out his sentence.

"Without a guard, the prisoner traveled more than 200 miles," continued Judge Lindsey, "and the prison officials were speechless for a minute when he arrived there and announced himself. In his criminal career he had terrorized the community and the police by his daring and reckless use of a gun."

Judge Lindsey spoke of the four gunmen recently convicted, and declared that with the dawn of "the new justice" the methods of dealing with criminals of the gunmen class would be different. While the time when the community could do without bolts and bars on their houses had not yet come, Judge Lindsey said it would surely be here some day. He added:

"I know we can never reach that in our civilization unless we promote the movement that is gradually making itself felt in the Nation to reform the young criminal offender."

BOY SCOUTS FIGHT DIRT.

Organization Starts a Campaign to Clean City Streets.

A vigorous fight against dirt has been started by the Boy Scouts of America, according to a bulletin issued by their organization yesterday. A campaign to clean the sidewalks and streets of cities throughout the country in so far as young boys can do it, will be carried on for the next few weeks. To the Boy Scouts, who now number more than 350,000, one of he main provisions in Scout law was brought to mind by the bulletin:

"A scout is clean. He keeps clean in body and thought, stands for clean speech, clean sports, clean habits, and travels with a clean crowd."

Beginning with themselves, the boys were exhorted to give more attention than boys usually do to their finger-nails, teeth, and hair, and the neatness of their shoes and clothing.

Already, according to the bulletin, Boy Scouts have begun to clean up Beverly, Mass., President Taft's Summer home, by picking up paper and rubbish from the streets, and several days have been devoted to similar work in this city. In Toledo, Ohio, the Boy Scouts proved helpful to the Citizens' Committee in obtaining better sanitary conditions in the city. In Syracuse and Rochester, the schools were closed for one day while the Boy Scouts carried on a campaign of cleanliness. In Monongahela, Penn., they went on a similar crusade specializing in a war against promiscuously scattered tin cans. In Portland, Ore., the Boy Scouts cleaned up back yards and vacant lots, and in New Rochelle also they cleaned up lots.

AUTO SCARED HER DOG AWAY.

Miss Browne Offers Reward for Her White Scotch Collie.

Miss Elizabeth Browne, looking from her window at 68 West Forty-seventh Street last Wednesday evening, was overcome with distress when she saw an automobile run over her Scotch collie Trixie. The dog got to its feet, yelping pitifully, and hobbled off down the street. Miss Browne hurried after, but at every turning she would see Trixie just disappear around the corner a block away, and finally she lost sight of the dog altogether. She has not seen it since, and has offered a reward through the Lost and Found columns of THE TIMES.

Trixie is pure white, save for a diamond patch of brown in the centre of the forehead. Bred from the prize Scotch collies owned by J. Pierpont Morgan, Trixie had belonged to Miss Browne ever since earliest puppyhood, and was her most cherished possession.

"Trixie was a very nervous little thing," Trixie's mistress said yesterday. "Why, she used to run even when she heard the wind blow. Poor thing, maybe she was so frightened by that automobile that she is running yet."

Friends tell *their* friends what good quality they are.
That's why Fatima is the largest selling brand of cigarettes.
"Distinctively Individual"

BAR WOULD SIMPLIFY U. S. COURT PRACTICE

Committee Named to Ask Congress to Give the Supreme Court the Power.

STATES DIFFER WIDELY NOW

Lawyers Wish People Would Urge Reform as Energetically as They Complain of Courts.

A committee of the American Bar Association has been appointed to ask Congress to give power to the Supreme Court of the United States to simplify the practice of law in the Federal courts. The Supreme Court has recently issued rules providing for a simple and uniform system in equity in the Federal courts throughout the country.

This, however, does not affect the present system or procedure at law in the Federal courts. To-day the system varies in every State, as it is influenced by the local practice. In New York, for instance, there are 2,850 sections of the code of civil procedure. In some States the practice is much simpler The rules in equity for all the Federal courts recently laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States are only eighty-one in number. The American Bar Association hopes to effect a similar reform in the practice of law which would result in greatly cheapening and expediting the administration of justice in those courts.

The committee is made up of Thomas W. Shelton of Virginia, Chairman; Jacob M. Dickinson of Nashville, former Secretary of War; William B. Hornblower of this city, Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, and Joseph N. Neal of Portland, Ore.

Mr. Shelton explained yesterday the purpose of the committee as follows:

"The Federal courts have never considered it a duty to follow State procedure, and are daily departing from it through amendments by Congress and by their own rules. The result is neither conformity with State practices, a court-made system of rules, nor a statutory code procedure. It is neither the one nor the other—it is a patchwork. The Supreme Court of the United States has just completed a system for the equity side in the Federal courts, Congress having given it that power years ago. Therefore let Congress set the Supreme Court free as to the law side of the courts. If the people and the press will work as energetically with Congress as they have complained of the courts, complete satisfaction will be had, both in expedition and result."

Charles A. Boston of Hornblower, Miller & Potter, Chairman of the Section of Legal Education of the American Bar Association, said:

"It is thought, if Congress can be induced to authorize the Supreme Court of the United States to prescribe uniform rules of practice for the Federal courts sitting at law as they have done in equity, admiralty, and bankruptcy, the Supreme Court would certainly adopt a simple system similar to the New Jersey and Connecticut systems, and while this could not be forced upon any of the State courts, it would be such an example of what a simple practice could be made that sooner or later its example would cause other States to follow the lead of the Supreme Court of the United States in the matter. Thus the greater amount of the law's technicalities would be eliminated, because the technicalities of which we hear so much complaint are mostly caused by the statutes relating to practice."

LARGER WHITMAN DINNER.

More Applications for Seats Received —The Speakers Chosen.

Robert M. Marsh, Treasurer of the committee for the Whitman dinner to be given at the Hotel Astor Thursday night, announced yesterday that owing to the number of subscriptions coming in the dinner would be held in the Grand Ballroom instead of the North Ballroom as first intended. The dinner was started as a testimonial to District Attorney Whitman by his neighbors and friends in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

Among the speakers will be Dr. Talcott Williams, Director of the Pulitzer School of Journalism; William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho; A. Barton Hepburn, Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University; Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University; District Attorney Whitman, and Frederick C. Tanner, who will be toastmaster.

The Dinner Committee includes Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and William H. Wadhams.

Amherst College, Mr. Whitman's alma mater, will be represented by a large delegation of graduates.

Among the early subscribers are Andrew Carnegie, Ralph Pulitzer, Ogden Mills Reid, Joseph H. Choate, Elbert H. Gary, George Gordon Battle, John G. Milburn, Controller Prendergast, and Timothy L. Woodruff.

"VICTORY" BREAKFAST PLANS

Woman's Democratic Club Arranges Reception to Mrs. Wilson.

The arrangements for the "victory" reception and breakfast which the Woman's Democratic Club will give to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and her daughters in the Waldorf-Astoria on Dec. 21 have been completed. Among the women who have accepted invitations to the reception are Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Mrs. John A. Dix, Mrs. William Sulzer, Mrs. Judson Harmon, Mrs. Eugene A. Foss, Mrs. William J. Bryan, Mrs. Champ Clark, Mrs. Oscar Underwood, Mrs. William J. Gaynor, and Mrs. Thomas Fortune Ryan.

Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, President of the Woman's Democratic Club, has appointed this committee to receive Mrs. Wilson and the Misses Wilson: Mrs. W. P. Jenkins, Chairman; Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell, Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. John Robert Miller, Mrs. Clarence D. Sire, Mrs. A. Emil Skoog, Mrs. John F. McIntyre, Mrs. James Moran, Mrs. John O'Leary, Mrs. William B. Smith, Mrs. Frank Abrahall, Mrs. Robbins A. Lau, Miss Hart, Mrs. James Court, Miss Reifert, and Mrs. Fein.

The reception will be held at 12 o'clock noon, and breakfast will be served at 1 o'clock. The dining room will be decorated in the club's colors, red, white, and blue, carried out in groups of American flags and tri-colored carnations, the official flower of the club. In the course of the reception and breakfast an orchestra will play American airs, and four young women, from the North, South, East, and West, will sing the songs of their communities. Twenty-four little girls, daughters of members of the club, will present Mrs. Wilson with roses to represent each State in the Union. The children will be dressed in white, and on their shoulders will wear each the shield of a different State.

DOESN'T ANSWER GAYNOR.

Parkhurst Makes No References to Mayor's Attack In His Sermon.

Those persons who went to the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday expecting the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, the pastor, to reply to Mayor Gaynor's bitter attack on him before the forum of the New York University on Friday night were disappointed.

His church was dedicated to the worship of God, Dr. Parkhurst explained, and the will of his congregation was, he said, that it should be used only for that purpose.

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Arnold, Constable & Co.

Announce
for the season, their third
Sale Extraordinary
of High-Grade Merchandise
will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, December 10th, 11th and 12th

The articles selected for this Sale are in most instances appropriate as Holiday Gifts and the Extraordinarily Impressive Prices very opportune at this particular Season.

Full particulars in this evening's papers.

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Loans from $1 to $1000 upon pledge of personal property.

INTEREST RATES

One per cent. (1%) per month or fraction thereof.

One-half per cent. (½%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making.

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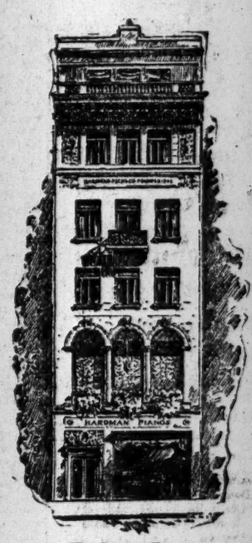
Hardman House 433 Fifth Ave.

The Hardman Piano Celebrates Its Seventieth Anniversary by A GREAT SALE

The Makers

When Hugh Hardman, a young Englishman born in Liverpool in 1815, landed in New York, early in 1842, he brought with him a small store of money, a large fund of ambition and a thorough knowledge of how to make pianos.

Before the close of the year he had opened a well-equipped factory in Macdougal Street, then in one of the growing city's most fashionable quarters.

So good were the pianos he made—at first these were the then popular "Squares"—that they quickly won their way into New York homes of that day.

But Hugh Hardman and his son John were keen men of affairs as well as piano makers; the latter was among the first to appreciate the possibilities of the newly introduced "Upright."

To its improvement he devoted his entire attention and the Hardman Upright took at once so prominent a place among the musical instruments of America that his fortune was assured.

In 1874, when he took his son John into partnership, the business had developed into one of the most flourishing importance.

It needed but the creative ability and business acumen of the late Leopold Peck, who joined the firm in 1880, to place it in the forefront of American Piano-Makers.

Seventy Dollars Off the Regular Fixed Price of Seventy Hardman Instruments

(Hardman Uprights, Hardman Grands and Hardman Autotones)

and Seventy Player-Pianos

Understand us rightly—there are only 140 instruments in this sale—70 of them bear the Hardman name and the other 70 are Player-Pianos, built in one of our factories and guaranteed by us.

Hardman Grands,	regularly $700.	Sale Price	$630
Hardman Uprights,	regularly $425.	Sale Price	$355
Hardman Autotones,	regularly $800.	Sale Price	$730
Player-Pianos,	regularly $425.	Sale Price	$355

These reductions are made in order that you too may celebrate our anniversary; **they hold through this week only**; after six o'clock on Saturday evening they go back to their former level.

The Hardman instruments and Player-Pianos will be sold from our Brooklyn as well as our New York warerooms, and the quantity allotted applies to the combined sales of both stores.

Any instrument purchased in this sale will be held for holiday delivery if desired.

Terms of Payment May Be Arranged to Suit Your Convenience.

The Piano

The history of the Hardman Piano is to be read in the homes of the American people, where for nearly three-quarters of a century it has been so welcome a guest.

Strong, sturdy, upstanding and conscientious was Hugh Hardman, and the piano to which he has given his name is an expression of his robust personality.

Much more is demanded of a piano today than was the case when Hardman was making them in Macdougal Street, and the Hardman has ever been in the van of musical progress.

But its basic qualities, its virtues of strength, sturdiness and integrity, are the same as they were seventy years ago.

To the Upright, which succeeded the old-fashioned "Square," has been added the Grand, and the Hardman Grand Piano represents the very last word of modern piano-making.

It has taken seventy years of ceaseless effort to bring the Hardman to its present stage of tonal perfection.

But from the very outset it has been one of the most sturdily and honestly built pianos in the world. This it was, above all else, that determined its adoption as the Official Piano of the Metropolitan Opera House.

A HARDMAN PIANO FOR A POSTAL CARD

In exchange for the oldest Hardman Piano in Greater New York on December 1st, we offer a brand new $500 Hardman Upright Piano.

If you own a Hardman Piano which you have reason to believe was made many years ago, copy the number you will find inside its case on a postal card and mail it to us. Reference to our books will enable us to determine the year it was made.

To the person who, before December 14th, thus proves possession of the oldest Hardman instrument, we will present in exchange a new $500 Hardman Upright.

Brooklyn Store,
524 Fulton Street.
(Open evenings until Christmas.)

HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY
Founded 1842

Hardman House,
433 Fifth Avenue,
(Between 38th & 39th Sts.,)
New York.
(Open evenings by appointment.)

ON this feature — *sensitive responsiveness*, —we have no hesitancy in claiming *pre-eminence* for the

Behning
PLAYER PIANO

"With the tone you can't forget"

This sensitive responsiveness of our "pedal touch" makes possible *personal* tone coloring, that so far has not been achieved in any other. Aside from devices to obtain accent, rhythm and tone, the performer finds every shade of emotion reflected instantly through this pedal control.

Style 10 at $750 Style 24 at $800
Style 28 at $850 Style 32 at $900

Cash or Easy Terms. Send for Booklet.
Reservations Made for Christmas Delivery.

425 FIFTH AVENUE
Entrance 38th St., N. Y.

Facing cold facts—

At $20, $22 and $25 we've quantities of suits and overcoats that give the maximum warmth and wear.

Also fit and style.

The higher prices, up to $48 for suits and $75 for overcoats, simply mean more luxury of fabric and trimmings.

We make fine clothes but are never high priced.

While you're in—

"Get your Christmas shopping done early!"

Hundreds of useful knick-knacks.

For Him and Her.

Unusually novel effects in everything from smokers' stands to matinee bags.

Nothing extravagant, though mostly imported.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY.

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Men's Tan Shoe

A smart COWARD model for business. English Blucher all-eyelet laced upper, stylish and comfortable.

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Mail Orders Filled | Send for Catalogue

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American Hosiery Co

The perfect garment for Winter. Full protection, yet cool and ventilated.

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1742 Gauze at $1.50
1737 Light Weight Winter at $1.50
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Excelsior Liquid Polish
A Very Superior Article for Cleaning and Polishing
Silver, Glass, Windows and Mirrors

LEWIS & CONGER
45th St. and 6th Ave., N. Y.

DEDICATE HOUSE FOR DEAF MUTES

Bishop Greer Officiates at Services in the Gallaudet Memorial Guild Building.

HYMNS IN SIGN LANGUAGE

Deaf Choir Repeats the Words of the Service for Those in the Congregation Who Can't Hear.

The Gallaudet Memorial Guild House, which forms the façade or entrance to St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, at 511 West 148th Street, and is the only house of the kind in the country, was dedicated yesterday afternoon by Bishop David H. Greer of this city. The need for such a building had long been felt by those active in this work, and so much interest was shown in the services yesterday that it was necessary to throw open the doors which separate the guild house from the church to accommodate the crowds. Most of those in attendance were deaf mutes.

The services yesterday were unusual and impressive, for all of the addresses were repeated to the deaf mutes, through an interpreter, in sign language. Several clergymen from the city churches took part in the service, and there was an address by Edward M. Gallaudet, President Emeritus of Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., a brother of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, to whose memory the guild house was erected. The Rev. Dr. John Chamberlain, Vicar of St. Ann's Church, was the interpreter.

The auditorium of the church, where the principal services were held, was filled some time before the hour set, and those who came late found seats in the guild house. The unusual character of the service caused a crowd of curious persons to collect about the building.

The clergymen, Wardens, and members of the vestry passed from room to room on the upper floors, while in the main room of the guild house, on the first floor, a hymn was read for those who could hear, and the words, and rhythm too, were interpreted for the deaf mutes in the sign language by a vested choir of six young women, who stood on a little stage at the western end of the assembly room of the guild house. Interpreters in the church repeated the words to those who could not see the stage, and many in the congregation joined with the choir. It was just as this hymn came to an end that the clergymen and Vestrymen proceeded down the church aisle and took seats back of the altar rail.

Bishop Greer made the first address, speaking of the peculiar need of a guild house in the church work of the deaf mutes. He referred also to what they had done to advance in religious work and the renewed activities along social lines which the opening of the guild house would make possible. He paid a tribute to the devoted services of the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet and talked briefly of the things he had accomplished.

St. Ann's Church, now conducted as a chapel in connection with St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, in Eighty-fourth Street, was founded by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, in whose memory the guild house was erected. The new church in West 148th Street was built some years before his death, in 1902.

It was through the efforts of Dr. Gallaudet that the movement for the guild house was started. He knew the need of such a building and often expressed a wish that the project could be carried out. After his death friends of Dr. Gallaudet began in earnest to carry out his wishes, feeling that no more appropriate memorial could be erected to him. A fund was obtained by popular subscription, many of the deaf mutes contributing, and last March the work on the building was begun. The guild house is now complete and free of debt. There will be some additional expense, however, in furnishing the building suitably.

It is planned to have the building form a centre of instruction and social life for deaf mutes. There is an assembly room on the first floor which seats 160. On the second floor are the library, sewing room, smoking room and curate's office. There is a large dining room and a kitchen in the basement. The first floor is so arranged that by throwing back partitions the assembly room of the guild house can be made part of the church auditorium.

The congregation of St. Matthew's Church has taken great interest in the work of the chapel, and there were many of the congregation at the services yesterday. The pastor of St. Matthew's Church, the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, took part in the services. Among the other clergymen was the Rev. John H. Kaiser, curate of St. Ann's Church.

ENLARGING BOOTH MEMORIAL

Salvation Army Plans New Buildings Here and in Chicago.

Announcement was made by the Salvation Army yesterday that Miss Eva Booth, the Commander, had decided to include in the memorial to be erected to the memory of her father, Gen. William Booth, several additional buildings in this city and Chicago. One of the most important of these will be an annex to the New York Rescue Home for Women on East Fifteenth Street. A fund of $46,000 has been contributed, and it is expected that the additional $4,000 needed will be raised by the bazaar to be held at the Home on Dec. 11, 12, and 13. The fund is in charge of a committee of women headed by Mrs. William Grant Brown, who is also President of the Women's Federation of Clubs.

The Gen. Booth Memorial Fund, aside from this special fund, now amounts to $47,520.23. Officers of the Salvation Army in the Eastern States contributed $8,493 of this sum.

Among the memorials which have been planned are training schools for settlement workers. The movement to erect these buildings was started by Gen. Booth, but the funds had not been raised at the time of his death to make them possible. Ultimately it is expected to build these schools, to be known as the General Booth Memorial Colleges, in all of the larger cities of the world.

BIBLE SUNDAY OBSERVED.

Canon Carpenter of Westminster Preaches at St. John's Cathedral.

Bible Sunday was observed yesterday afternoon in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine at a service attended by several thousand members of Bible societies and the New York Bible Society. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, Canon of Westminster, London. The Rev. Dr. William H. Grosvenor, Dean of the Cathedral, officiated, assisted by the President of the Union Theological Seminary, the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, and the Moderators of the Presbytery of New York and the Lutheran Synod. Dr. Carpenter discussed the influence of the Bible upon civilization.

"It is impossible for anyone who writes the history of the progress and development of civilization to ignore the influence of the Bible," he said. "On the other side of the water, in the English Society alone, seven million copies have been circulated from year to year. This book has been translated into 432 languages."

Dr. Carpenter pointed out that the Bible was to the common people of the Middle Ages what the works of Homer were to the Greeks. And from the time of the Reformation down to present days, he said, the influence of the Bible has been strengthened among the people. There can be no pride of race, he insisted, when the Bible is studied by each nation, and Chauvinism must give place to fellowship.

THE CARDINAL OFFICIATES.

Services at Cathedral for Feast of St. Francis Xavier.

The annual service of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith in observance of the feast of St. Francis Xavier, its patron saint, was held in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday afternoon. Cardinal Farley officiated.

By special request of Mgr. John J. Dunn, Director of the society in this archdiocese, Mgr. Patrick J. Hayes, Chancellor of the diocese and known as the "big brother" to the missionary organization, sang the vespers, as he has done for several years. The Rev. Edward G. Fitzgerald, prior of the Dominican Convent of St. Vincent Ferrer, was to have preached the sermon, but it was announced that he was ill, and the sermon was by the Rev John T. McNicholas of the same order.

He said the society had 51,000 members in the archdiocese, and that that number could be doubled within a year if every one would show zeal enough to bring in just one member. He said they ought to make it 200,000 by the next anniversary.

It was said that more than $140,000 had been collected in the archdiocese of New York this year for foreign missions, which was $30,000 more than last year and $40,000 more than year before last. For these three years the donation from this diocese had been the largest of any diocese in the world. Before that time only the diocese of Lyons, France, excelled it.

APPEALS FOR SICK CHILDREN.

Dr. Lederle Would Provide Christmas Cheer for Those in Hospitals.

Health Commissioner Lederle has issued an appeal for donations and gifts to help brighten Christmas for the children patients in the city hospitals. Through personal friends and the kindness of nurses Christmas gifts have been given to these children each Christmas. Dr. Lederle does not want to depend entirely upon the generosity of his friends and the kindness of heart of the nurses, only too poorly paid, he thinks, and who have for years drawn from their slender purses for a Christmas fund to supply gifts which the city cannot properly provide with official appropriations.

The Commissioner has written of an incident of last Christmas time which determined him to appeal for a fund and so increase the measure of happiness to the little patients in the city institutions. This is the incident:

"On making a round of visits to the infectious wards of the hospitals under the control of the Department of Health, I saw a little fellow (nurse called him 'Tiny Tad') in bed, sick with scaret fever, sound asleep, tightly hugging a toy horse, a smile on his face, the picture of baby contentment. Nurse said he had been clinging to the toy since midnight, and that he had seriously interfered with the Christmas preparations in this ward the night before.

"After the lights had been lowered, the Santa Claus nurses were waiting for all their little folks to go off to dreamland before putting up the tree. 'Tiny Tad' was wakeful. He seemed to feel there was something in the air, and he could not get to sleep. Finally his little head dropped on the pillow and all was quiet.

"The tree was dressed, and around its base were piled the simple presents, and the nurses tiptoed from the room. About midnight 'Tiny Tad' was seen to cautiously raise his head, peep over at the tree, slowly climb out, patter across the floor, look over the presents, select a toy horse, creep back into bed, hug close his treasure, and go off to slumberland. It was 'Tiny Tad's first real Christmas

"I made up my mind that before another Christmas I would do more for our little patients. Remember that the city maintains hospitals for infectious diseases for children as well as adults at North Brother Island, in the Bronx; at the foot of East Sixteenth Street, Manhattan; at Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn, and a tuberculosis sanitarium at Otisville, Orange County. This year we expect to have at least 1,500 patients in these places.

"We want dolls, toys, and clothing, and if our fund holds out, some permanent articles of amusement and instruction, such as music boxes and pianos. Donations of articles or money will be gratefully received."

HEALTH EXHIBIT TO OPEN.

Nurses and Doctors to Give Advice at School Building.

With the co-operation of the New York Child Welfare Committee, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes, and most of the white and colored clergymen, physicians, teachers, business men and settlement workers of the San Juan Hill neighborhood, arrangements have been made for a health exhibit to be held in the building of the Henrietta School at 224 West Sixty-third Street, beginning Thursday afternoon and continuing each afternoon and evening to Dec. 18.

Nurses and doctors will be at each meeting to advise parents as to the care of their children, and there will be panels bearing enlarged photographs and legends teaching infant care and feeding, care and preparation of milk, selection and uses of food, the harmfulness of certain beverages, proper clothing for infants, bathing and general hygiene, the care of teeth and kindred subjects.

CHASE MOTOR TRUCKS

For Every Delivery Purpose

WHEN leading dry goods stores, department stores, florists, launderers, grocers, bakers, hardware dealers, liquor dealers and plumbers in Greater New York select the CHASE after a thorough test, and later send in repeat orders, it shows that the CHASE makes good.

THE COMPLETE LINE

Up to two ton capacity, the CHASE truck is complete—something for every delivery need.

6 Models — All Styles of Bodies

500 to 4000 lbs. Capacity

CHASE MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY
142 W. 50th Street

LETCHWORTH VILLAGE CONTRACTS TO BE LET

Plans Drawn for Ten Buildings of the New Colony for the Feeble-Minded.

CARE FOR INMATES' SAFETY

Need Shown by Recent Amityville Fire—Economy and Efficiency the Designers' Aim.

The plans for the buildings of Letchworth Village, as the institution for the segregation of epileptics and feeble-minded is to be known, and for which the State has acquired a large tract of land at Thiells, near Haverstraw, have been carried to the point where contracts can be let for ten buildings. In all, the plans call for the expenditure of about $3,500,000. At the last session of the Legislature $457,000 was appropriated for the first ten buildings. The contracts are soon to be advertised and by Spring it is expected that the work of construction will be well under way.

This group will include four dormitories, an attendants' home, a dining hall, a laundry, a shop, a power plant, and a storehouse. The last four will serve the entire village when it is completed. Ultimately there will be six groups of buildings for the housing and care of those who are sent to the village, each group consisting of eight dormitories, an industrial building for hand work, an attendants' home, and, with the exception of those for the infirm, dining hall and kitchen. There will also be schoolhouses in the groups for improvable children. Three of the groups will be for boys and men and three for girls and women. Each group, with the exception of those for the infirm, which will have smaller space for beds, will have accommodations for 500, as each of the dormitories is designed for seventy beds. The inmates will be grouped in three classes—improvable children, able-bodied adults, and infirm adults, two groups of buildings being given up to each, one for the males and the other for the females. The dormitories which are about to be erected will ultimately form a part of the group for improvable boys, although for the present they will be occupied by other classes.

In planning the buildings and laying out the village, every effort has been made to secure a maximum of administrative efficiency together with a minimum of expense, for it is realized that the village will offer an opportunity to demonstrate how economically the policy of segregating mental defectives may be conducted. The buildings themselves are to be constructed of the field stone to be found on the site, and will have slate roofs. In design they will make movement through them and egress easy, an important detail when the character of those who are to inhabit them is considered. There will be no intricate passages. Doors opening directly to the outer air will be provided for each apartment occupied as sleeping quarters. While the buildings will be "slow burning" in type of construction, this will be an added precaution against loss of life by fire. The problem of handling the feeble-minded in case of fire is one to which a great deal of thought must be given, as was demonstrated recently at Amityville. The same degree of thought has been given to convenience of administration and operation in the other buildings. The comfort and convenience of all concerned have been carefully considered.

In order that the buildings of the entire village may have an appearance appropriate to the surrounding low hills and vales, dignified and expressive of unity, the portico and dome of Thomas Jefferson's home at Monticello, Va., have been chosen as models for the decorative treatment. It is stated that this fulfills the architectural requirements admirably without adding materially to the cost.

Dr. Little, the Superintendent of Letchworth Village, in talking a few days ago of the institution, expressed the opinion that the farm colony would eventually prove to be the best way of caring for the feeble-minded.

"In order to make this plan a success," he said, "it is necessary to begin to train the feeble-minded when they are children. The feeble-minded, if taken, at an early age, just as in the case of normal children, can be trained to do things better than if the education of which they are capable is postponed until the less pliable years. The farm colony plans call for preliminary training. I would put in the farm colony the improvable boys who have been trained toward it. The ideal way would be to have groups for the young and the infirm and put the able adults on the farms, but there are so many in the schools of New York of 16 years and upward who need to be cared for that we need the adult industrial group also."

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is President of the Board of Managers of Letchworth Village. The other board members are Franklin A. Kirkbride, Leopold Sondheim, Dr. L. Pierce Clark, Thomas J. Colton, Miss C. E. Mason, and Miss Marion R. Taber.

FOUNDED 1856

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MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

A Man's Christmas---

Our store is filled with attractive and practical articles of dress most appreciated by men as holiday gifts.

Housecoats and Dressing Gowns—
Plain and double faced designs, the largest assortment we have ever shown $4.50 to $22

Bath Robes—
Plain and fancy colors in Terry cloth and Lambs' wool $3 to $15
Slippers to match $1 & $1.50

Handkerchiefs—
Pure linen, fine quality, individual boxes containing one dozen $2.75

Umbrellas—
Plain and silver mounted handles $1 to $10

Gloves—
For street, evening and motoring wear $1 to $10

Sweater Vests—
Angora wool—Special Values $5 to $8. $3.85

Mackinaws—
Bright plaids $9 to $12

Fur Lined Overcoats, Fur Motoring Coats, Storm Ulsters, Raincoats, Shawl Collar Overcoats, Fancy Waistcoats, Dress Clothes and Business Suits.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
SUBWAY AT THE DOOR—ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY

The Stearns-Knight Six Is Here

We Beg to Announce the Arrival in New York of the New

Six-Cylinder Stearns-Knight

A most worthy successor to the old 30-60 H. P. Stearns.

The new cars represent the acme of perfection in silence, comfort, ease of riding, flexibility, power and speed, and leave nothing to be desired.

The output of these cars is limited—an early selection is advised.

Demonstrations by appointment.

The F. B. Stearns Co.
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JEWISH TEMPLE DEDICATED.

Rabbi Wise and Jacob Schiff Speak to Yonkers Congregation.

Rabbi Wise and Jacob Schiff were the principal speakers at the dedication of the Temple of the Congregation Staff of Aaron in Yonkers yesterday. Rabbi Wise defended the practice of Judaism in a more liberal form than that observed by the orthodox element. He said the reformed Jews had surrendered nothing that was fundamental and elementary and that it was a matter of great regret that the Jews could not keep their Sabbath, but that in the Western world it was impossible, and if it were decided to hold services on Sunday instead let it be done as if Sunday were any other weekday.

Mr. Schiff said that all remaining prejudice could be dissipated if the Jews showed respect for themselves.

Simon Wolf, former Minister to Egypt, came up from Washington, bringing a message from President Taft wishing the congregation well. Among the other speakers was Capt. J. B. Greenhut.

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Architecture — Hoggson Brothers — Engineering
Construction — Decoration
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"Eternal Vigilance"

Time and money problems in building depend largely upon the supervision exercised in the purchase and use of materials.

We MUST exercise "eternal vigilance" if we build for you, because your contract with us holds us to a fixed limit of cost to you and of profit to us.

Our book, "The Hoggson Single Contract Method of Building," on request.

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NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON

PEERLESS Closed Cars

for many years have enjoyed a widely recognized superiority in the important qualities of convenience, comfort and luxury. So well established a leadership, one founded on so much care, study, and effort is sure to endure.

Started promptly by the

Peerless Electric Starter

Peerless Motor Car Company of N. Y.
1760 Broadway, at Fifty-seventh Street
37 William Street, Newark

"48-Six" Limousine, $6,000

HOME FASHIONS FOR AMERICA

THE TIMES DESIGN CONTEST

Nine Cash Prizes to Stimulate American Fashion Enterprise.

TO encourage the designing of American Fashions for Women, THE NEW YORK TIMES offers the following Prizes for American-designed hats and dresses:

For a Spring Hat of Original Design
$100 as a First Prize.
$50 as a Second Prize.
$25 as a Third Prize.

For a Spring Dress of Original American Design intended for Afternoon Wear
$100 as a First Prize.
$50 as a Second Prize.
$25 as a Third Prize.

For an Evening Gown of Original American Design
$100 as a First Prize.
$50 as a Second Prize.
$25 as a Third Prize.

The designs submitted will be carefully and confidentially judged, and with absolute impartiality, by a special jury of six judges representing authoritative knowledge of good dressing.

COMMITTEE OF AWARD

MR. EDWARD BOK, Editor of The Ladies' Home Journal, who will act as Chairman of this Board.

MRS. JOHN W. ALEXANDER, wife of the distinguished painter and President of the New York Academy of Fine Arts. Mrs. Alexander has made a special study of feminine costume and has designed a number for Miss Maude Adams in her special productions.

MISS ANNIE RUSSELL, the distinguished actress, who is generally accepted as one of the most carefully dressed women of the American stage.

MRS. ELEANOR HOYT BRAINARD, a recognized authority on good dressing, whose writings on the subject have been well known for fifteen years.

MISS ABBY E. UNDERWOOD, for twenty years a distinguished illustrator of fashions and an authority on good dressing.

MR. GROSVENOR K. GLENN, editor of The Illustrated Milliner, one of the recognized authorities in the wholesale and retail millinery trade.

CONDITIONS

WHO MAY ENTER: Any person living in the United States. This includes those engaged in the designing or the business of millinery or dressmaking. There is no entrance fee.

COMPETITORS FOR THE PRIZES must submit colored drawings of their designs, each with not more than a hundred words of description on the back of each design. This descriptive matter should specify materials and shades, but small samples of both materials and shades may be pinned to the design if desired. Any drawing will be accepted in competition, provided that it may be readily understandable by the judges. Only one design may be entered by any one designer in any one class. Each design must be enclosed separately in an envelope plainly marked "For the American Hat Prizes," or "For the American Afternoon Dress Prizes," or "For the American Evening Gown Prizes."

THE REQUIREMENTS: It is the general consensus of opinon among dress authorities that there are two basic principles of good dressing—beauty of line and harmony of color. This naturally means simplicity. This point of beauty with simplicity will be the determining factor in awarding all prizes.

THE DESIGNS must be original and suited to the Spring Season of 1913. The fullest scope is allowed as to the character of the design of hat or dress so long as the requirements outlined in the previous paragraphs are recognized. The materials and colors to be worn this Spring should be followed. The designs should be suitable for a woman from 35 to 50 years of age, as the designer may select. The proportions of the model are left to the discretion of the designer.

ALL ENTRIES MUST BE RECEIVED BY JANUARY 10TH, 1913,

either delivered or sent by mail, prepaid, to the Fashion Editor, The Times, New York. Sufficient postage for return must be enclosed. The designer's name and address must be enclosed in a sealed plain envelope, securely attached to the design. No name or address must appear on the design itself. The envelope attached to the prize winners will be opened by the judges after the prizes are awarded. No other envelope will be opened by the judges and no contestants other than prize winners will be known or published. Envelopes attached to contesting designs which do not receive awards will be opened confidentially only for the purpose of discovering the address to which the design must be returned.

THE AWARDS will be announced as near to February 1st as is consistent with a careful examination.

THE PRIZE HATS AND DRESSES WILL BE PICTURED in a special section of The New York Times in its issue of Sunday, February 23d. They will be redrawn and carefully colored by artists who specialize in fashions, and will be published in their full colors by the four color process and printed on fine paper. All designs will be returned to the designers. The New York Times reserves no rights in the designs themselves other than the right of their exclusive publication.

Address Fashion Editor, The Times, Times Square, New York.

SIX-DAY GRIND BEGINS AT GARDEN

Fifteen Teams Start on 142-Hour Journey Before Enthusiastic Crowd.

$24,000 IN PRIZE MONEY

Familiar Scenes In Amphitheatre as Same Old Crowd Gathers to Watch Grueling Race.

12 O'CLOCK SCORE.
Second Hour.

Kramer-Moran	50	2
Clarke-Hill	50	2
Grenda-Pye	50	2
Fogler-Rutt	50	2
Root-Hehir	50	2
Ryan-Thomas	50	2
Egg-Perchicot	50	2
Brocco-Berthet	50	2
Suter Brothers	50	2
Carmen-Loftes	50	2
Bedell-Mitten	50	2
Walthour-Cameron	50	2
Drobach-Collins	50	2
Lawrence-Magin	50	2
Walker-Wells	50	2

Former record 50 miles 1 lap, made by Lafourcade and Faber in 1908.

At one minute after midnight this morning William H. Devery, former Chief of the New York police force, raised a revolver above his head, pressed the trigger, and started fifteen bicycle riders, representing as many teams, on the long 142-hour journey around the saucer-shaped track at Madison Square Garden.

The parade of the riders, an old-time feature which did not take place in the races of the two years previous to this, was held last night. The riders, after being introduced, rode twice around the big bowl just before the race began.

Berthet of the Italian-French team jumped to the front at the start, and he had the distinction of leading at the end of the first mile in 2:31 and at the end of five miles in 11:34. Brocco, his partner, showed the way at the tenth mile in 23:07, and Perchichot of the French team led the field at fifteen miles in 35:15 4-5. During the first fifteen minutes all fifteen starters had been relieved by their partners. No big sprints were attempted during the first hour.

The following riders were the starters for the different teams:

Moran, Clarke, Grenda, Fogler, Root, Thomas, Perchichot, Berthet, Paul, Sutor, Loftus, Bedell, Cameron, Drobach, Magin, Wells.

From the time the pistol flashed its signal until 10 o'clock next Saturday night the cyclists, comprising the long-distance stars of every country where the pedal game flourishes, will vie for honor and gold, the latter incentive reaching the extent of about $24,000. Of this sum about one-quarter will be distributed in prizes to the teams finishing in the first nine positions, and $18,000 will go in bonuses to the riders. Every starter in the long race has been declared in on a bonus of at least $300. Frank Kramer tops the list with $1,800.

The Garden presented the same general appearance that has marked the six-day race openings of other years, but a few minor changes were noticeable. The "hot dog" vendor, without whom the race would lose much of its flavor, was in evidence with all the vocal powers of other years, and with a stock of the six-day enthusiasts' favorite "vension" large enough to prove that the market is still strong. This delicacy is dispensed in the cellar of the Garden. Upstairs, within the inclosure of the board track, vendors of candies, fruits, and soft drinks held forth in specially arranged booths. The "guess-your-weight" expert was also in evidence, and he found business good during the dull hours preceding the opening.

Some changes, hardly noticeable to the spectators, but very satisfying to the riders, have been made in the track, and there seems to be a strong feeling that records will be the rule rather than the exception this year. The track has been widened on the "flat" sections, and the banks at the ends have been made a bit steeper. After the preliminary sprints on Friday and Saturday night, the riders were high in their praises of the track. The Twenty-seventh Street side, just inside the track, presented its old-time appearance, as it is here that the sleeping quarters for the riders have been set up. The entire section within the track is given up this year to spectators.

The crowd which turned out for the opening was equal in numbers to that of other years. The doors were opened at 7 o'clock, at which time several hundred "gallery gods" were on hand awaiting their chance to storm the section just beneath the high roof. A few women were noted among the occupants of the top gallery at 10 o'clock. The balcony seats also filled early in the evening, but the arena section filled very slowly. An hour before the race began only 100 were in the arena seats on the two sides of the track, but these sections were well populated when the riders started on their way.

Close scrutiny of the early arrivals showed a few bulging pockets, which silently told that one tale so characteristic of certain six day race enthusiasts. These pockets were filled with rations which are expected to keep the owner nourished for one, two or more days. Many of these gallery gods will breathe no more of the fresh outdoor air until the weekly "housecleaning" is done by the management on Wednesday or Thursday morning. When the coat pocket larder is exhausted they will fall back on the eatables on sale inside the Garden. But they are ready to stick as long as the management permits them, and then they expect to leave the Garden only long enough to purchase a ticket on which they may return.

A band concert which discoursed "sacred" music of the most popular brand divided the work of entertaining the early arrivals with a singer and a whistler. All had the same repertoire.

As the riders came out on the track, a few minutes before the start of the big race, they were greeted according to their standing with the crowd. Frank Kramer, the "king of all cyclists," got a rousing reception from all parts of the house, and considerable applause was showered on Eddie Root, Joe Fogler, Jackie Clarke, Fred Hill, and Walter Rutt, all of whom have proved in the past that they can always be found among the leaders on Saturday night. Among those who like to speculate, the Rutt-Fogler team is the best liked, as the big German has demonstrated that he has no superior at the six-day game, and Fogler, too, has always been among the foremost riders. The Kramer-Moran, Clark-Hill, and Root-Hehir teams are also looked upon to cause considerable worry to the other riders. Of the foreign riders, Brocco, the Italian, who has a mania for starting "jams," is the most popular with the trailervites. He made his reputation in this respect two years ago, and was missed last year. Much interest is centred in the work of Alf Grenda the big Australian, who is making his bow to New York cycle enthusiasts.

The new managers of the six-day race, realizing that much undesirable notoriety has attached itself to races in the past, have manned out a plan whereby this year's contest will be notable for order. Extra officials will be stationed in all sections of the Garden and at the first signs of disorder the offenders will be ejected from the building. Last night several spectators were ejected for failing to preserve order.

Walkers Club Has Good Turnout.

Thirty-five members of the Walkers Club of America had their weekly hike yesterday, from Van Cortlandt Park Station of the Subway to Hastings-on-Hudson and return, a distance of about twenty miles. All hands finished in excellent condition. The route trailed through Van Cortlandt Park, to Rockwood Avenue, to Van Cortlandt Park Avenue, to McLean Avenue, to Getty Square and Warburton Avenue to Hastings-on-Hudson, returning the same way. Jimmy Hocking, the old-time champion, was pace maker. Next Sunday's walk will be from 162d Street and Jerome Avenue to Fort Schuyler and return.

Raynolds Leads at Pool.

Following is the standing in the amateur pool tournament at Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy to date: E. Raynolds, 4, 0; J. Shoemaker, 2, 0; F. Olando, 3, 1; E. Gray, 2, 1; W. Downs, 2, 2; W. Howe, 1, 1; N. McKenzie, 2, 3; W. Tut, 1, 3; N. Smith, 1, 3; M. Bernstein, 0, 4.

This afternoon Edward Gray will play Felix Olando. At night J. H. Shoemaker and Dr. W. G. Howe will cross cues.

CLAN McDUFFS WIN CUP.

Defeat Fulton F. C. at Football in Exciting Extra Period Game.

Extra time was required to settle the replay of the American Amateur Cup tie contest between the Clan McDuffs and the Fulton F. C. at Pennsylvania Oval, Woodside, L. I., yesterday afternoon. When the whistle blew at the end of ninety minutes play the two elevens were tied with two goals each, and both Captains agreed to play an extra period of thirty minutes. The Clan McDuffs showed they had great endurance, and they had no difficulty in scoring the winning goal and also an extra one.

This was the third meeting between these two teams to see which one would enter the third round of the competition. In the two previous encounters the battles ended in tie scores of one goal each, and because of the importance of yesterday's game a large crowd was on hand to cheer their favorites along. The third "half" was an exciting one from the spectators' viewpoint, and wild scenes marked the field when the winning tally was scored by Dunker.

The winners were the first to score through Fitzpatrick, but a few minutes later, by the converting of a penalty kick, Haft equalized the score for the Fultons. In the second half Bogle put the Fultons in the lead by a splendid shot, but Dunker again evened up matters. In the final period Dunker and Davin secured the points for the McDuffs.

At Chelsea Park the Albions defeated the Corinthians in a Metropolitan League fixture by 4 goals to 1. Blue, with two goals, and Morse and Crann, with one apiece, were the point-getters for the winners, while Denby saved the Corinthians from being blanked. The feature of the game was a penalty "saved" by Ferrier, the Albion custodian. Thompson and Duffy made a formidable defense for the winners.

A tie game of two goals each was the result of the New York State League encounter between the Critchleys and the Camerons at Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn, yesterday. The Critchleys were handicapped by the absence of one of their players, and played the entire game with but ten men. Five minutes after hostilities started C. Pickford tallied the first point for the Camerons, and Dargie ten minutes later added another. Shortly thereafter the Critchleys were conceded a penalty, and Glass took the shot. He aimed high and hit the crossbar, but I. Agar caught it on the rebound and scored. In a scrimmage in front of the Cameron cage McBride registered the tieing.

Because there was seven minutes lacking in the game between the Clan McDonalds and the St. Georges at Marquette Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday, the contest will not go down on the records. The McDonalds were the unofficial winners by 1 to 0. Peters scored the goal aided by the wind.

At Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon the Columbia Oval and the German F. C. played a tie game of two goals each in a championship contest in the second division of the New York State League. The game was a fast one from start to finish, and many thrilling and spectacular plays were recorded. The goal scorers for Columbia Oval were Cameron and Shendall, while A. Van der Weghe secured both tallies for the Germans.

At Montgomery Park, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon the Eurekas and Washington tons battled ninety minutes to a draw of two goals each. Rimmer and Pinker were the goal-getters for the Eurekas.

FEW BRUSHES ON SPEEDWAY.

Coast Marie Beats Clover Patch in Impromptu Races.

Brushing to speed wagons practically ended yesterday on the Harlem Speedway when a number of impromptu brushes between enthusiastic horsemen furnished the only attraction for a small number of spectators gathered at the finishing point of the half-mile stretch.

If there is sufficient cold weather to warrant racing to sleighs the officials are contemplating the running of some of this kind of racing this Winter. The going yesterday was somewhat heavy, due to the frost of the early morning, which melted with the more moderate weather toward noon, but the surface was wet and did not afford the best footing.

Only a few drivers were out, and the races were all two-horse affairs. The best one of the number witnessed was between James Murphy's black pacing mare Coast Marie and I. V. Hunt's Clover Patch. The two sidewheelers put up a good race, but Murphy's charge managed to get under the wire on both occasions by scant margins after some fast driving.

Earlier in the afternoon Clover Patch, which received the hardest work of the lot, managed to lower the colors of Bright Direct in a two-heat affair, and at the termination of the races with Coast Marie appeared to have had enough and was returned to the stable.

After sending Coast Marie to the stable, Murphy came back in the wagon behind one of his latest purchases, Oakland Boy, and hooked up with Ed Shoemaker, who was out behind his bay gelding Startle. The pair went two heats, but Oakland Boy proved too fast for its opponent and easily showed the way home in both meetings.

William Scott, who now possesses the highest-priced stepper on the Speedway, was out with one of his string, I-Am-It, and took W. Horn's Dr. Eddy into camp in two heats. Scott led all the way and drew up at the wire on a jog. Louise E., another of the Scott stable, showed clean heels to Hugh Reilly's bay gelding B. Ontime, in a two-heat affair, and in single brushes which concluded the performance Conniston beat C. C. and The Trip beat C. C.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS.

Preliminary Lists for Annual Tournament In Hands of Officials.

Harvard, Yale and Princeton have filed their preliminary lists of chess players from which will be selected the teams of four for the annual intercollegiate tournament in New York on Dec. 22, 23, and 24, with Edward A. Caswell, Secretary of the Intercollegiate Chess Committee. Columbia has been somewhat backward and thus far has not complied with the requirements of the rules governing the annual competition. The lists of players include the following names:

Harvard—W. M. Washburn, '15; W. B. Harris, G. S.; S. Seintzer, '13; B. Winkelman, '13; J. R. Morton, '13; C. Fabens, '13; F. M. Currier, '16; F. R. Hurley, '13; E. Lenge, '13; D. M. Beers, '15; H. C. Place, '14; R. Goggeshall, '16.

Yale—R. Beach, '14; P. C. Bergen, '15; G. C. Job, '14; T. A. Lightner, '15; L. A. Norton, Jr., '15; D. O. Quarles, '15; P. Robertson, '13, S.; R. Ross, '11, P. G.; A. S. Terry, '15; O. A. Tilton, '13, S.

Princeton—B. F. Van Vliet, '13; H. W. Hazard, Jr., '13; G. R. Kenyon, '13; G. B. Stockton, '14; K. E. Stockton, '14; Mierow, '14; Scannell, '15; Washburn, '15; Jarman, '15; Carter, '16.

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BASEBALL MEN HERE FOR WARM MEETING

Diamond Legislators Ready to Battle with St. Louis-Bresnahan Controversy.

Baseball legislators from the National and International League circuits began to arrive in the city last night for the annual meetings, which will begin to-day. The National League Board of Directors will hold its meeting at the offices of the League, in the Metropolitan Tower, to-day and try to untangle the controversy between the St. Louis Club and Roger Bresnahan, its former manager.

President August Herrmann, of the Cincinnati Club, and Chairman of the National Commission, was one of the first of the baseball dignitaries to arrive in town. He came early because he has important business with President Charles W. Murphy of Chicago over the proposed trade of Joe Tinker for Mitchell, Phelan and Grant of the Reds.

Mr. Herrmann would say nothing last night about how the deal now stood, but the last time the men met in this city and th trade was arranged Mr. Murphy suddenly changed his mind. Mr. Murphy is not expected in New York until this morning, so Mr. Herrmann would not discuss the matter last night. It is known, however, that at the meeting to-day he will try to enforce the fulfillment of the verbal agreement he made with Mr. Murphy.

President Barney Dreyfuss, Secretary William Locke, and Manager Fred Clarke of the Pirates arrived last night, and are still gunning for Roger Bresnahan for next season, and will try to land him just as soon as he fixes up his differences with the St. Louis club. President Edward Jones of St. Louis and the new manager, Miller Huggins, arrived last night, but Mrs Britton is not coming until this afternoon. Roger Bresnahan was also in the city last night, accompanied by his counsel, Attorney Priest of St. Louis.

Bresnahan will try to hold the club to its five-year contract with him at $10,000 a year. He was deposed by Mrs. Britton last season after the contract had run only one season. Since Bresnahan has come from St. Louis he has had good offers from the three National League clubs, the best one being from Pittsburgh. Manager Fred Clarke admits that he would be willing to give Bresnahan a large sglary if he would join the Pirates.

Just what the outcome will be is not known. There have been cases where deposed managers have been able to collect on their contracts and others where the league has made a satisfactory settlement by arbitration. The clubs which will be represented on the Board of Directors today will be New York, Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

The present meeting of the National League will see only four members of the old guard magnates, as four of the clubs will be represented by men new to baseball. New York will be represented by Harry N. Hempstead, son-in-law of the late John T. Brush; St. Louis will be officially represented by President Edward Jones, and James Gaffney, the owner of the Boston Club, and President Wiler of Philadelphia, Horace Fogel's successor, will be the other newcomers.

Another question which the Board of Directors will have to handle will be the rule adopted a year ago that the club playing in the world's series should give 25 per cent. of the receipts to the other seven clubs of the league. This action was taken by the National Commission and adopted by the leagues. The Boston Club at the end of the season complied with the ruling, but the New York Club officials maintained that the league had no right to adopt such a ruling. The late John T. Brush objected to the payment of the 25 per cent., and the New York Club officials will take the same stand at the meeting to-day.

The regular meeting of the National League will be held to-morrow at the Waldorf-Astoria, and if it does not last to the end of the week it will be something new in National League affairs. Baseball men look forward to the re-election of President Thomas J. Lynch.

All of the International League club owners gathered at the Hotel Victoria last night and held a preliminary caucus for to-day's meeting. There is very little routine business to come before the league meeting, as President Barrow holds the three important offices for a period of five years. At a meeting held after last season it was decided to begin next season's games on April 16.

The International League club owners, however, will decide at to-day's meeting about a salary limit for next season. Many are in favor of limiting it to $6,000 a month, exclusive of the manager's salary, while others want to keep the players' limit down to $4,600 a month.

President Barrow said last night that the league had a fine season, and had benefited by the new Class AA rating, whereby the league gets more money for drafted players.

At the Victoria to-night the Toronto club will give a dinner to celebrate the winning of the pennant last season.

TESREAU'S PITCHING RECORD.

Fewer Earned Runs Scored Off Him —New Rating of Twirlers.

Secretary John Heydler of the National League has issued a table of pitchers' averages, based on the actual number of earned runs for which each pitcher was responsible. According to this new manner of rating the pitchers, Big Jeff Tesreau of the Giants allowed fewer earned runs by his opponents than any other pitcher. Mathewson was second in the list and Nap Rucker of Brooklyn third.

Tesreau's record is interesting inasmuch as only 1.96 runs were earned off him per game. He pitched 248 innings and 1,005 batsmen faced him. He allowed 177 hits, hit 10 batsmen, gave 100 passes, struck out 119 batsmen, and had six wild pitches. Ninety runs were scored off his pitcher, of which he was responsible for only 53.

The record of the leading pitchers arranged according to average of earned runs scored off pitchers is as follows:

	Innings Pitched.	H.	Aver. Runs Charged to Pitcher Solely	Aver. Runs Charged to Game Ch'ged to P.	to P
Tesreau, New York	243	177	53	1.96	
Mathewson, N. Y.	310	211	77	2.12	
Rucker, Brooklyn	298	272	73	2.20	
Robinson, Pitts.	175	146	44	2.26	
Ames, New York	179	194	49	2.46	
Rixey, Phila.	162	147	45	2.50	
Marquard, N. Y.	295	286	84	2.57	
Hendrix, Pitts.	289	250	83	2.58	
Sallee, St. Louis	294	280	85	2.60	
M. Brown, Chic.	89	92	26	2.63	
O'Toole, Pitts.	273	237	83	2.72	
Fromme, Cin.	296	285	90	2.74	
Alexander, Phila.	310	289	97	2.81	
Camnitz, Pitts.	277	256	87	2.83	

Claude Hendrix of Pittsburgh, with 24 games won and 9 lost, leads the League pitchers in games won and lost. His percentage of victories is .727, and only five points behind comes Cheney of Chicago, who won 26 and lost 10 games. Five of the first nine men are members of the Giants. Tesreau, Marquard and Ames stand third, fourth and fifth respectively. After Richie and Leifield, Chicagoans, next in order, come another New York pair, Mathewson and Crandall. Mathewson's standing is eighth, with 12 games lost to 23 won, and a percentage of .657. Rucker, Brooklyn's left-handed star, pitched the greatest number of shut-outs—six.

The rating, according to games won and lost of those whose percentage was over .000, is as follows:

	Games.	S.O.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Hendrix, Pittsburgh	39	4	24	9	.727
Cheney, Chicago	42	4	26	10	.722
Tesreau, New York	36	3	17	7	.708
Marquard, New York	48	1	26	11	.703
Ames, New York	33	2	11	5	.688
Richie, Chicago	39	4	16	8	.667
Leifield, Pitts. & Chi.	19	2	8	4	.667
Mathewson, New York	43	0	23	12	.657
Crandall, New York	37	1	13	7	.650
Camnitz, Pittsburgh	41	2	22	12	.647
C. Smith, Chicago	20	0	7	4	.636
Robinson, Pittsburgh	33	0	12	7	.632
Reulbach, Chicago	39	0	10	6	.625
Wiltse, New York	28	0	9	6	.600

Hungarians Win at Soccer.

The Hungarian soccer football team defeated the Longfellows yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park by a score of 3 goals to 2. The goal getters for the winning team were Bermow, Tapeley, and Huger, while the Longfellows' points were made by Bignall and Jawes.

BOUTS OF THE WEEK.

Brown, Gunboat Smith, and Dundee Headliners at New York Clubs.

Although there is no bout carded for the present week in New York that will attract the attention of the McGoorty-Gibbons contest at the Garden last week, some interesting matches have been made by the local promoters. That they will prove far more interesting than the "big event" last week seems a foregone conclusion even before the boxers climb through the ropes.

The most important bouts are scheduled for the Olympic Club to-night, the Fairmont Club Wednesday night, and the Forty-fourth Street Sporting Club on Thursday. In each case a boxer who has attained unusual popularity here will show his skill. At the Fairmont A. C. two ten-round bouts will be put on, but at the other two clubs the managers will put on only one bout over this route with several shorter preliminaries.

Knockout Brown, after an absence of many weeks from New York rings, will get busy tonight at the Olympic A. C. of Harlem in a bout with Young Reilly, the west side lightweight. Reilly was originally matched with Johnny Lore of the same neighborhood, but the latter was unable to fill the date, and Brown was substituted. Reilly is a much clever boxer than Brown, but he is far behind the blond Teuton in aggressiveness and ring experience, and these important factors should carry "K. O." to victory. Reilly has been coming along very fast, however, and may give Brown plenty of trouble.

Gunboat Smith and Harry Wuest, the Cincinnati heavyweight, whose bout at the Fairmont Athletic Club had to be postponed three weeks ago, will get together at the Bronx Club Wednesday night. Both have had plenty of time to get in conditions since the other bout was called off. Smith has gradually worked his way to a high rank in the heavyweight division, and if he is successful against Wuest he will leave shortly for the Coast to get into the heavyweight pugilistic scramble scheduled to take place out there. In the semi-final Wednesday night, Freddie Hicks of Detroit will clash with Jack Harrison, the English middleweight, who is anxious to prove that his recent quick defeat at the hands of Eddie McGoorty was a fluke. A six-round bout and three four-rounders will precede the longer events.

The Forty-fourth Street Sporting Club has arranged what looks like the most attractive bout of the week for its show on Thursday night. The main event will bring together Johnny Dundee of this city and Eddie Morgan, the English bantamweight. Dundee recently returned from California, where his only bout resulted in a victory over Frankie Conley in eighteen rounds, and he is planning to make another trip to the Far West for a twenty-round bout with Champion Johnny Kilbane. Morgan has shown fine form in all his bouts since he came to this country a few weeks ago, and he is confident of making Dundee extend himself. This bout was arranged Saturday as a substitute for the Leach Cross-Young Shugrue contest, which has been postponed a week at Cross's request. The usual number of preliminaries will precede the main event.

The Royale Athletic Club of Brooklyn will also put on its usual card of three ten-round bouts on Wednesday night, and the New Polo Athletic Association of Harlem will stage a show Friday night. The usual week-end shows will be staged at the Fairmont Athletic Club in the Bronx and at the Royale Athletic Club of Brooklyn.

WHITNEY LOSES AT SQUASH.

Last Year's Winner Defeated by Joseph O. Low In Two Sets.

Joseph O. Low defeated George Whitney of the Harvard Club yesterday in the continuation of the National handicap tournament under the direction of the National Squash Tennis Association on the courts of the Heights Casino, Montague Street, Brooklyn. Whitney had the limit of 8 minus 8 aces and 2 or no count, while Low of the Casino played from scratch. While the Harvard man was aggressive, he failed even to make up his mark, and lost by the score of 15 minus 4 and 15 minus 1. Whitney won the tournament last year.

In two of the other competitions of the day Randolph Catlin and George Abbott, both of the Casino contingent, won their brackets in the fourth round, the round before the semi-finals. Abbott, having a mark of plus 5 aces, defeated Rudolph Goepel, one of the scratch players, at 15—2, 15—9. Catlin likewise had the advantage of a handicap of plus 5 aces and 2 hands. He took on E. W. Putnam of the Columbia University Club at plus 5 cases, after the latter had played three tight sets against B. S. Litchfield to come through. Catlin made a poor start, but he soon got his shots going, and fought out many long rallies with Putnam.

The gallery for the noontime matches included a number of women, who took lively interest in the competition between Low and Whitney. From the first service in this match Low took the attacking position. He moved forward in the court and intercepted the ball on Whitney's crossing plays, always volleying with powerful strokes to the front wall. The summary follows:

NATIONAL SQUASH HANDICAP.
FIRST SET.

Low, (scratch,) 2 6 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 7—15.
Whitney, (minus 8 aces, 2 or no count,) 2 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 2 x, minus 4.

SECOND SET.

Low, (scratch.) 2 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 7—15.
Whitney, (minus 8 aces, 2 or no count,) 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 x, minus 1.

Marker—Rudolph Goepel.

National Squash Handicap, (Second Round.)—E. W. Putnam, plus 5 aces, defeated B. S. Litchfield, plus 5 aces and 2 hands, 15—11, 12—15, 15—13; Joseph O. Low, scratch, defeated George Whitney, minus 8 aces and 2 or no count, 15 minus 4, 15 minus 1.

Third Round.—George Abbott, plus 5 aces, defeated Rudolph Goepel, scratch, 15—2, 15—9; R. Catlin, plus 5 aces and 2 hands, defeated E. W. Putnam, plus 5 aces, 15—8, 15—3.

SEASON'S GOLF CHAMPIONS.

List of Players Who Won Titles on Metropolitan Links.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Association will be held to-morrow night at Sherry's, beginning at 9 o'clock. The principal matters to claim attention are the election of officers and the discussion regarding the selection of a course for the next metropolitan championship. It will be recalled that Jerome D. Travers won the title this year at Baltusrol, defeating Oswald Kirkby in the final round.

Frederick S. Wheeler of Apawamis has been named for President again, while John Reid, Jr., of St. Andrews, is scheduled for the Vice Presidency in place of James L. Taylor of Garden City. Frederick H. Thomas of Morris County, President of the New Jersey State Golf Association, is to become Secretary in place of Wynant D. Vanderpool, also of Morris County. Thomas will not continue as the head of the New Jersey organization.

A trip to Pinehurst and afterward a visit to California are planned by Henry J. Topping, one of the best of the Connecticut golfers. Topping, it will be recalled, was the finalist at Atlantic City, and was beaten for the chief cup by Walter J. Travis. Fred Herreshoff of the National links is another New Yorker who plans a conquest of Southern greens. He will visit Pinehurst first.

Most of the clubs in the metropolitan district have decided their club championships. Following is a list of the title holders for the season just closed:

ST. ANTONY RUNNER WINS BON TON RACE

F. Wessner Wins Individual Trophy and Mohawk Athletic Club the Team Prize.

Metropolitan cross-country stars journeyed to Mariners Harbor, S. I., yesterday to take part in the handicap six-mile event of the Bon Ton Athletic Club, which had been carried over from Thanksgiving Day, when postponement became necessary because of the inclement conditions. Sixty-eight men faced the starter, all having been allotted marks by the official handcapper of the Amateur Athletic Union of this district, Herman Obertubessing. Arthur Roth, the champion of this territory, was at the post of honor, conceding long marks, and the winner turned up in F. Wessner of the Knights of St. Antony, in receipt of 4 minutes, and whose time was 32:55.

The Mohawk Athletic Club carried away the team prize with a total of 57 points, with the Morningside lads in second place. Perfect conditions greeted the runners, who competed for valuable prizes presented by the residents of the vicinity. The course proved a trying one, and the back-markers failed to make any appreciable impression upon the men who were out on the long marks. Twenty-two athletes started from the four-minute handicap, and after the men got away it developed that all of the seventy-two entries except four had accepted their marks.

H. Lucas of the Morningsides made the fastest time of the race, and worked his way up from the "3.00" mark so that at the end he filled seventh place. The course led around Mariners Harbor, and proved to be one of the most exacting ever met with by the runners, who failed to surmount the hills in as speedy a manner as has been their custom in the races hereabout.

Name and Club.	H'cap.	Time.
F. Wessner, Knights of St. Anthony	4:00	32:55
H. Nye, Mohawk A. C.	3:30	33:12
H. Cannarasa, Bronx Church House	3:45	33:40
J. Costello, unattached	2:45	32:58
J. Lenten, St. Anslem's A. C.	4:00	34:11
J. Savage, Mohawk A. C.	3:40	33:52
H. Lucas, Morningside A. C.	3:00	32:04
G. Kieley, Morningside A. C.	2:45	33:00
P. Baum, Bon Ton A. C.	4:00	34:23
J. Brooks, Mohawk A. C.	2:45	33:26
R. Geis, Holy Cross Lyceum	3:45	34:17
E. Maier, Morningside A. C.	1:30	32:05
D. Irons, Bon Ton A. C.	4:00	34:33
J. Flatley, St. Anslem's A. C.	3:20	34:03
G. Wise, Hustler A. C.	3:45	34:24
B. Masterson, Mohawk A. C.	2:30	33:22
W. Galvin, unattached	1:15	32:08
R. Brand, St. Anslem's A. C.	3:30	34:30
M. Collins, Union Settlement	4:00	35:01
E. Boylan, Holy Cross Lyceum	4:00	35:02
E. H. White, Holy Cross Lyceum	2:00	33:03
C. McCann, Morningside A. C.	1:35	32:45
T. Popora, Mohawk A. C.	1:40	32:52
P. Coulter, Morningside A. C.	3:00	34:13
A. Lund, Hustler A. C.	4:00	35:14

TEAM POINTS.

					Total
Mohawk A. C.	2	6	10	16	23—57
Morningside A. C.	7	8	12	22	24—73
Holy Cross Lyceum	11	20	21	27	31—110
St. Anslem's A. C.	5	14	18	34	41—112

JIMMY CARROLL NOT DEAD.

Former Middleweight Boxer Did Not Succumb to Railroad Accident Injuries.

Friends of Jimmy Carroll, the contemporary of John L. Sullivan, Jack McAuliffe, and other men of the squared circle, who was said to have died as the result of injuries sustained from a fall from a B. R. T. train recently, were surprised yesterday, after making a trip to his home in Coney Island for the purpose of attending the funeral services, to find the supposed "dead" man very much alive and at a loss to know how the report of his demise could have become current.

According to Dr. P. I. Nash, his physician, the one time middleweight exponent of ring tactics is on the road to recovery, having rallied in a marked way during the last two days. "The effects of the accident were not as serious as at first supposed," said Dr. Nash, "and I anticipate a rapid recovery from this time on."

Carroll insisted that he was a bit knocked about, and when he found that a number of his old time cronies were on hand to take part in the obsequies, he insisted that they all come in for a beer to verify the fact that he was still in the land of the living. Those who were admitted to the injured man's room included Jimmy Wakeley, Jack McAuliffe, Jimmie Keller, Arthur Lumley, Billie Manning, and Jimmy Cleary.

Post Wins St. Anselm's Run.

Eddie Post of the Oakdale A. C. was the first runner home yesterday in the weekly road run of the St. Anselm's A. C., held over the streets of the Bronx section of the city. After quite a struggle during the final mile with T. Robertson, an unattached athlete, the Oakdale lad managed to win in convincing style by about a hundred yards in 17:53, as Robertson eased up when he found it impossible to hold Post. Tom Harris finished third. The order of finish: E. Post, Oakdale A. C.; T. Robertson, unattached; T. Harris, unattached; E. Kiernan, St. Anselm's A. C.; J. Baringue, New York Evening High School; J. Munday, St. Anselm's A. C.; St. Christ, Oakdale A. C.; C. Hartman, Oakdale A. C.; A. Olmo, St. Anselm's A. C.; C. Getter, unattached; T. Jones, unattached; A. Neumann, unattached; G. Gescheidt, unattached; G. Dittmar, St. Anselm's A. C., and H. Shanley, Presentation Club.

Silverstein First at Sheridan A. C.

S. Silverstein of the Sheridan A. C. won the road run of his organization for the third successive week, his time for the route, covering about four and a quarter miles, being 23 minutes. L. Schlosser, New York Evening High School, was second, while the other nearest-placed men were V. Lichtman, Clark House, and M. Greenburg, Recreation Centre 188.

NOTES OF THE OARSMEN.

At the annual meeting of the Union Boat Club, held yesterday at the club's quarters on the Harlem River, the following officers were elected to serve during 1913: President—Herman Hjertberg; Vice President—P. J. Esquerre; Secretary—Frank L. Hopper; Treasurer—James A. Stuart; Captain—George Bailey; Trustees—Harold J. Goodell, Robert Trimble, Harry J. Fitzpatrick, Charles J. McGronan, James A. Hughes, and Morand A. Alleman.

Representatives of the various rowing clubs will meet next Sunday at 3 o'clock in the Metropolitan Rowing Club to discuss plans for the formation of a handball tournament. Handball has for some time been the favorite pastime among the oarsmen during the Winter months. The following clubs promise to be represented: Nassau, Metropolitan, Bohemian, Union, Hudson, Nonpareil, Lone Star, and Waverly.

As a means of keeping in training during the Winter months New York oarsmen are arranging a series of cross-country runs under the direction of Commodore John O'Regan of the Metropolitan Rowing Club.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN REMEDY.
Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with a legal contract to cure or refund money.

BRADY AND GROVER WIN.

South Paterson Lad First In Race Over Uptown Course.

Aspirants for hill and dale honors representing organizations in the upper part of the city took advantage of the fine conditions yesterday and participated in the two events run by the Morningside A. C. at the three and three-quarter-mile and fifteen-mile distances. As anticipated, the event over the lesser route attracted the greater number of competitors, and was won by P. Brady of the South Paterson A. C. in 20 minutes 22 seconds, while the long race was captured by B. Grover of the Morningsides in the good time of 1:31:25.

W. Burke, Union Settlement A. C., and E. Riley of the Ozanams were the pacemakers for about two miles in the short event, but when it came to the real running they were compelled to give way to Brady and T. Grady of the Ozanams, who ran as a team for the greater portion of the journey, just off the pace which they considered too fast during the early stages. This warranted the latter pair in running one-two at the end, with the South Paterson lad giving demonstration of having plenty in reserve.

The fifteen-mile race had a quintet of starters, with each of the men alternating in the matter of making the running to the turning point at Broadway and 247th Street, opposite Van Cortlandt Park. From this part of the course to 181st Street and Broadway Grover and Bell made the running, and gradually drew away from the others. Coming into St. Nicholas Avenue, Anthony of the Pastimes made his bid and showed in second place. During the last mile and a half Grover had matters all his own way and was never seriously menaced, finally winning almost as he pleased in 1:31:25. Bell showed the effects of his fast early running and was just able to stay the journey, being beaten for the place by Anthony, who was second, in 1:33:35. The summary:

Three-and-Three-quarter-Mile Race.—P. Brady, South Paterson A. C., 20:22; T. Grady, Ozanam Association; E. Riley, Ozanam Association; W. Burke, Union Settlement A. C.; M. Moser, unattached; P. Donnelly, Melrose A. C.; W. Franz, Mohawk A. C.; E. Ornias, unattached; W. Gross, unattached; B. Brennan, Twenty-second Regiment A. A.; T. Thoner, Harlem Evening High School; W. Morrison, Mohawk A. C.; B. Flynn, unattached; P. Foy, Xavier A. A.; C. Hurley, unattached; M. Meyer, Morningside A. C.; L. Fisher, Clark House A. A., and M. Foy, Xavier A. A.

Fifteen-Mile Race.—B. Grover, Morningside A. C., 1:31:25; J. Anthony, Pastime A. C., 1:33:35; A. J. Bell, Irish-American A. C., 1:35:12, and R. Schring, Mott Haven A. C., 1:38:33.

HARRY McGINN IS BEATEN.

Former Junior Cross-country Title Holder Beaten In Paulist A. C. Run.

Harry McGinn, of the Paulist A. C. and the former cross country champion of the Met

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A DISAGREEABLE OUTLOOK.

According to Senator McCUMBER of North Dakota, the only way to escape a downright refusal of our Government to arbitrate the Panama Canal tolls question is to refuse to renew the arbitration treaty with Great Britain, which lapses in May next. The Senator himself vigorously opposed the Toll bill as, in letter and spirit, a violation of our treaty obligations. He believes it to be the duty of our Government to arbitrate the questions that may be raised by Great Britain or any other Power as to the action of Congress. But he is convinced that the Senate will not consent to arbitration and that the sole means of avoiding a distinct refusal is to get rid of the treaty.

This is fallacious. In the first place, it is practically certain that the case of Great Britain will be made up and the request for arbitration be presented before the treaty lapses. In the second place, the honorable obligation of the United States to arbitrate does not rest merely on the specific treaty. It rests on the avowed, persistent, vigorous, and explicit policy of the United States, during all its history, in supporting and pressing on other nations the principle of arbitration. We cannot honestly or decently break our word, given freely and openly to all the world, by dodging a particular promise made to a single Government. Our arbitration treaty with Great Britain was but one concrete embodiment of a principle to which we are broadly and deliberately committed. It is, moreover, not simply a principle to which we have assented on its proposal by others; it is one that we brought forward ourselves and that we have patiently and stoutly maintained until very largely we are regarded as its sponsor in the court of international opinion. It may be that the Senate will let the treaty of arbitration lapse; or the Senate may arbitrarily refuse to act upon a proposal if made. In either case its responsibility will be great. Let it be as plain as it can be made.

"THE POOR LITIGANT."

In his latest message President TAFT pays a sincere tribute to the Supreme Court for the reform in equity procedure which it has made, by which the time and cost of litigation will be "greatly reduced." He urges on Congress the need of giving to the court the authority to change the common law procedure in like direction. At present this procedure in each court is made to conform to that in the State in which the court is held. He says:

> In these days, when we should be making progress in court procedure, such a conformity statute makes the Federal method too dependent upon the action of State Legislatures. I can but think it a great opportunity for Congress to intrust to the highest tribunal in this country, evidently imbued with a strong spirit in favor of a reform of procedure, the power to frame a model code of procedure, which, while preserving all that is valuable and necessary of the rights and remedies at common law and in equity, shall lessen the burden of the poor litigant to a minimum in the expedition and cheapness with which his cause can be fought or defended through Federal courts to final judgment.

Mr. TAFT has always shown a keen and practical interest in ridding the courts of the elements of delay and expense which tend to a real denial of justice and foster discontent and resentment and suspicion in the public mind toward the whole judicial system. This is not, or ought not to be, a partisan matter, and the measure urged by the President should be enacted at this session.

A PRECEDENT.

In the late session of Congress Mr. SULZER, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported and vigorously pressed a bill to apply to the Consular and Diplomatic Service the principle of the merit system. He not only advocated the bill in committee and in the House, but he made extraordinary efforts to secure for it the support of commercial and industrial organizations throughout the country. He succeeded in a remarkable degree. No bill ever went before Congress with a stronger backing of the entire business community from Florida to Oregon for the principle it embodied.

That principle is the very simple one that the Government shall be required by law to retain or promote in the service officials who have shown in actual practice their fitness, in capability and in character, to perform well the duties of their post.

Within the next few weeks Mr. SULZER will be called upon, in the exercise of the appointing power as Governor of New York, to apply that principle to the case of a Public Service Commissioner. He will not be required by law to be loyal to the principle, but by all the obligations that an honorable man in public life recognizes and sustains he will be bound. And equally he will be bound by the same weighty public opinion that he appealed to in the matter of the Foreign Service. It would be an offense to him, which we should be the last to offer, to doubt what his course will be.

FARES AND TAXES.

Mr. MCADOO, author of the novel idea that the public ought to be pleased, has come forward with another original thought to the effect that the public ought to be taught and shown. His contribution toward the teaching and showing is a declaration that if the public make him pay higher taxes he will make them pay higher fares on the tubes which take them to Newark quicker and more comfortably than they can ride to Harlem or Canarsie. Mr. MCADOO's object lesson follows the increase of his taxes by 70 per cent., and he wants to know where he "gets off," that is, where the tax increase is going to stop.

In England, where they are blessed with the income tax, they have a custom of adding a "penny in the pound" for specific objects not covered otherwise in the budget. This adds to the popularity of the income tax in the same manner that the increase in the Hudson tunnel fares will add to the popularity of the custom of taxing corporations. The Tax Assessors gloomily say that they foresee a fare of 10 cents. Mr. MCADOO cheerfully says that he foresees a reduction of his taxes, at least until his earnings equal his expenses. He seems to think that the argument is concluded in his favor by his associating the Tax Assessors with the increase of fare.

The possibilities of his happy thought are not exhausted. The malefactor corporations who are responsible for the increase in the cost of living might put the reasons on the back of their bills, in the manner of the New York tax bill. The price ought to be analyzed into its parts, and the shares of the taxgatherer and the wage earner be compared with the remnant for profit. Everybody then would know just what was happening to his pocketbook, and why. As a pleaser and teacher of the public Mr. MCADOO has no superiors and too few imitators.

THE NEEDS OF THE NAVY.

Three battleships of the dreadnought class, two battle-cruisers, sixteen torpedo-boat destroyers, six submarines, and a number of smaller vessels are needed in the coming year to keep our navy in its relative position among the navies of the world, according to the annual report of Secretary MEYER. The Secretary's recommendations are approved by President TAFT in his message. Provisions for four battleships were asked for by the General Naval Board. The Secretary limits his estimates to three. Only one was provided for this year, and four of the thirty-three now in our fleet will be 20 years old in 1914. It is a policy of foolish economy to restrict the upbuilding of the navy. "The time is remote," says the Secretary, "when a comparatively unarmed and helpless nation may be reasonably safe from attack by ambitious, well-armed Powers, especially in a commercial age such as the present."

The battle-cruisers asked for are a new type in the American Navy, and they are needed, but the three new battleships are needed, too. The Secretary's report is moderate in tone, and convincing. The United States cannot afford to weaken its defenses on the sea, and the idea that the facility with which our warships can pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific, after the opening of the Panama Canal, will double the efficiency of the fleet is not well founded.

POPULAR ELECTIONS AND THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

This is a Nation of State rights as well as popular rights. Neither people nor States have all the rights there are, because experience has proved, what was declared by genius akin to inspiration, that both rights would be safer and surer than either rights alone. Nothing is surer than the death of liberty in an unlimited democracy. For this reason we divide our Governments into co-ordinate departments, each checking the other, and also check our National Government against encroachment by the States, and the States against encroachment by the Nation, and both against the attacks of unwisdom through popular suffrage.

Nobody of authority will challenge this statement, and yet some of authority are urging that Presidents should be elected by popular majorities, without the intervention of the Electoral College, which represents the States as well as the people. It is said that votes should be of equal value in each State, but that at present a single vote in some States counts for as much as two or three votes in other States. Sometimes we have had minority Presidents, and sometimes the votes of the Electoral College have been different from what the decision would have been had a pure majority ruled.

It is necessary to admit some imperfections in our methods, but it does not follow that the substitution of a mere popular majority would be preferable. It might be easier, but it is not well to make the election too easy. It might be easier to win a popular majority than to carry majorities of both States and people. The Electoral College is not above criticism, and its machinery might well be amended when somebody suggests a sure or even an apparent improvement. But it is worth remembering that it works in correspondence with the theory of our Government, and that it never has worked harm. It may be archaic, but stronger reasons than mere innovation ought to be advanced before destroying respectable institutions, which may be more useful than their critics think.

A SOUND DOCTRINE.

Some days ago a report was sent out from Washington that Mr. THOMAS, Senator-elect from Colorado, had served notice on the Democrats in Congress that he "would assent to no violent "reduction of the duties on sugar and "ores," that he was "not afraid to be considered a protectionist" of the Louisiana type.

Writing to a friend in this city on this publication, Mr. THOMAS says:

> I have served no notice of any sort upon my political associates in Washington, and have not the remotest intention of so doing.
>
> I am in entire sympathy with the National Democratic platform upon all propositions, and particularly as concerns the tariff; and I fully agree with all the utterances of President-elect WILSON, concerning this most important subject, and propose to treat those interests of my State which are affected by the tariff in all respects as those which are located and have been developed elsewhere.

If there are to be "Senators from Havemeyer" in the next Congress, clearly Mr. THOMAS does not intend to enroll himself among them.

THE SOCIALIST PEER.

The Socialists of Great Britain will not derive much satisfaction from Earl RUSSELL'S announcement of his advocacy of their cause. Perhaps he has outgrown the exuberance of his youth and his vision has been somewhat purged, in years of comparative retirement, but his was never a constructive mind, and he has seemed to his contemporaries rather a victim of cruel fate than a potent leader of men. Hitherto he has kept out of politics. He has rarely occupied his seat in the House of Lords since he stood at its bar to be sentenced by the Lord Chancellor to imprisonment for bigamy. It was well understood that ignorance of the British law impelled him to take a second wife after obtaining a Western American divorce from the first. No sympathy was wasted on his discarded Countess, who, indeed, deserved none, but the peers of Britain were compelled to take note of his crime.

A member of the house founded by that sturdy Victorian statesman, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who was rewarded with a peerage because of his services to his country, Earl RUSSELL has shown no capacity whatever for public life. He may have virtues, he probably has friends. But he is not distinguished. He is one of those peers whose inheritance of the right to govern has been one of the strongest arguments against the authority of the upper House of the British Parliament. Socialists cannot hope for much help from him, but he has done just what might have been expected in carrying the name of Socialism into a body where the thing itself cannot possibly exist.

THE DANGEROUS GOLF BALL.

There used to be a pneumatic golf ball which timid golfers, familiar with tales of the enormous force of compressed air, shunned for fear one of them, topped by a perverse brassy, might explode and devastate the course from the first tee to the home green. But the pneumatic ball came and departed without destroying either human life or the few relatively good "lies" of the fairway. Latterly there has been much talk of a ball loaded with acid, whether as a propulsive force or a preservative only the Department of Agriculture, which has not yet turned its attention to golf, could competently decide. A player at Van Cortlandt Park tried to pry open one of these balls not long ago, and, according to the statements of eyewitnesses whose word is not open to doubt except when it relates to scores, was badly burned by the spurting forth of the dangerous internal liquid. Last Saturday a New Jersey caddy found a well-worn ball on the Orange links, which must have been in an advanced stage of dilapidation, for it is a poor ball which a caddy will not try to sell with the assurance that it is a 1912 model and cost a dollar. He, too, cut the ball open, and his eyesight was saved only by timely medical aid.

The moral seems to be that the dissection of golf balls is as dangerous as other forms of surgery, and should only be undertaken by a well-trained operator provided with antiseptic safeguards and wearing motorcar goggles. That mischief lies in the interior of golf balls many persons are well aware. They illustrate, admirably, the total depravity of inanimate objects. They follow courses never dreamed of by the player, find bunkers and streams which seemed well beyond their reach, and take to the woods whenever the constructors of golf courses have been malevolent enough to leave woods in their vicinity. But do not try to dissect them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Awakening to an Opportunity.

Adroitly seizing upon the remarks of our Paris correspondent in regard to the new popularity in Europe of Winter sports, and the new appreciation there of cold weather vacations, The Saratoga Sun advises the village authorities and all those for whom the presence of money-spending visitors is profitable to begin a vigorous advertising of the fact that the joys and benefits of Saratoga are not confined to one season of the year.

As The Sun truly says, the Winter climate of that part of the State is very nearly perfect for those who know that outdoor life is pleasurable, as well as healthful, in spite of deep snows and zero temperatures. For people properly clothed and fed, there are no hardships in the dry, cold weather and abundant sunshine with which Saratoga and the neighboring resorts are favored, and though stormy days are not infrequent, there is rarely any wind at all when the mercury is low.

The habit of taking vacations in the Summer is so firmly established that to break it will not be easy, but no doubt rest in Winter would be equally or more advantageous, and it would be attended with far less risk from the various infections which vacationers are wont to bring back from the country. The busy microbe, unlike his favorite victims, is reduced to complete inactivity when water freezes. Arctic explorers suffer much, but almost nothing from disease, now that they know how to protect themselves from scurvy. They are often cold, but they do not have colds, and their chief source of unhappiness is weariness of each other's company in painfully close association. There would be no trouble of that sort at a resort conducted like those which have become so fashionable in Switzerland.

Saratoga too long thought that her prosperity depended on the toleration of horse racing and gambling, and violently resisted the abolition of those vicious sports. Yet the golden days of the village's history were those when her springs were the great attraction and most of her "guests" were health-seekers. Those days can easily enough be revived, if Saratoga will cease to mourn over the reformation to which she so reluctantly submitted and, with enough of judicious "acceleration," her Winter can be made at least a rival of her Summer. Her medicinal waters are as good as any in the world, if only people can be made to think so, and she has a right to much of the patronage that now goes to the foreign bads and spas.

Corrected, but Not Squelched.

Gentle but serious objection is taken by The New York Medical Journal to a recent statement of ours, made while discussing the fees of surgeons. The statement was:

> The operation for appendicitis, while of a serious nature, and demanding the exercise of care and skill, rarely takes much time and is of no special difficulty. Any surgeon properly called good can do it.

To this The Journal's rejoinder is that while any good surgeon can do the average appendicitis operation very well indeed, in cases complicated by adhesions and infections, the last degree of technical skill is called into play, and for such cases, even the most experienced operator still has a high death record.

This correction is accepted with the respect it deserves. We should have said—"and usually is of no special difficulty." The "usually," however, is a rather natural implication of the "rarely" that was used, so we can console ourselves with the hope that we only failed to be explicit, and escaped, though narrowly, the sin of inaccuracy.

Admitting, however, that some operations for appendicitis are extremely difficult as well as extremely dangerous, does it follow that a surgeon performing them as they come shall adjust his fee to the degree of difficulty and not to his professional eminence? That would seem to be rather logical, or at least more logical than to contend that the fee for every appendicular resection should be high because some of them test the surgeon's ability to the utmost, which seems to be The Journal's implied, though not stated theory.

New York Didn't Please Him.

There has rarely been printed in THE TIMES a letter more interesting in its way than was that in which "X." announced the purpose of quitting New York and going to live in a small town. He admitted that the change would decrease his income considerably from what he has been earning, and could continue to earn, here, but he declared that he was tired of the lonely life he has had to lead in New York, and wanted to be where he could "find some human companionship."

The interest of this letter lay not in its accuracy as a sociological essay, but as a "document" unintentionally disclosing much as to the writer's temperament and character. He is, of course, quite wrong in the assumption that his loneliness, his lack of friends, was due to any essential peculiarity of New York or its people. In all probability, too, he is quite wrong in assuming that when he gets into his small town he will, because of its smallness, at once, or even ever, be received in intimate association by a large circle of congenial friends. The smaller the town, indeed, the less able will he be to draw any line between acquaintances desirable and undesirable, and "X." made it perfectly evident that his sympathies are far from including all varieties of humanity—of which every village contains about every one.

The fact is that "X." was lonely here because of an abnormal development in himself of precisely those characteristics mentioned by him in his arraignment of New York. He is almost desperately afraid of coming into contact and relation with people not "nice," and with most amusing naïveté he confessed his shrinking from women who interpret attentions at all assiduous as significant of "intentions." And the poor fellow, so frightened by the thought of incurring obligations and responsibilities, expects to escape such women by going to a little town!

It can safely be suspected that the real grievance of "X." against New York is that it has not taken him at his own valuation—did not tip up any when his foot first landed on its edge, and has since waited with cool patience for him to prove his claim to attention. If he didn't have friends here it is because he didn't make them. Mere contiguity is not a qualification for friendship, and it is one of the merits, not one of the faults, of New York that here associates can be chosen for other and better reasons than the reason that they live in the next house or the same street.

BALKAN ALLIES DEFENDED.

Turkish Atrocities Justify Their War for Liberation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just been shown the letter to THE TIMES of Prof. Gotthell; may I be permitted a few words in reply?

It is perfectly true that the aims of the Balkan allies include more than the desire to aid their comrades in Macedonia and Thrace, but does Prof. Gotthell consider a desire for real national life a motive unworthy of the utmost sacrifice? Was there not in our own war for independence a desire for freedom from England, as well as for fairer treatment? He will have also to condemn Italian unity and his own German Empire if he considers this a mere raid for booty.

There is also another side to the quotation from Allen Upward which seems to show that it was not the Bulgars who were responsible for the sufferings of Macedonia. My quotation is from "An Observer in the Near East" by William Le Queux, who also traveled through Macedonia in 1906:

> Greece, and also Servia to a smaller extent, hurled armed bands into Macedonia, who commenced their destructive work against the Bulgarian element by killing the leading men and enforcing the country population to recognize Greek or Servian nationality. The Turks cover their action, and the villagers, unprotected and without arms, are unable to defend themselves. They are at the mercy of these bands, aided by the Turkish authorities.

No nation which permits such things to go on within its boundaries has a right to exist; and Turkey not only permitted foreign bands to operate but herself committed the major part of the outrages. It has been argued that the Young Turks would repair matters, but, says Mr. R. T. Crane in an interview in Chicago on Nov. 12:

> The Young Turks in this respect have been even worse than the old Turks. The first thing the Young Turks did on assuming office was to extinguish every school in Macedonia. * * * The year before last the Young Turks resorted to torture throughout Macedonia.

The truth of the matter is that the Turks, pursuing their time-worn policy of "divide and rule," have subsidized the undesirable element of Greece, Servia, and Bulgaria to commit the outrages, and so are directly responsible for them. Turkish rule denies Christianity, humanity, and civilization, and must go from Europe.

CYRUS HAMMOND.
Balliol College, Oxford, Nov. 24, 1912.

THE NEW HAVEN ROAD.

Denounced for Its Poor Equipment and Careless Management.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For years the New Haven road, after selling its victims tickets entitling them to decent accommodations, has graciously condescended to furnish them with equipment which is always antiquated, and frequently ill ventilated, and overheated, or vice versa. The train crews have been insufficient—not so much for emergencies as for the ordinary routine of traveling, such as calling the stations and assisting ladies burdened with children or luggage. While some of the stations are modern in design and construction, a great many—probably the majority—are not, besides being poorly lighted at night. One in particular—that in this city—is the extreme in antiquity and inadequateness. There is a limited number of seats; the restaurant is situated in the exact middle of the waiting room, taking up all the room in the centre except for a narrow aisle at the sides; and the sanitary facilities are without exaggeration shockingly and unhealthily primitive.

It is as a result of this policy that now, when the New Haven road is being called to account for matters, some of which are and some of which are not its own fault, instead of having behind it the loyal and helpful support of the citizens of New England, it is being assailed and denounced on all sides—all of which might have been avoided if it had given the people a square deal. H. G. MOSS.
New Haven, Conn., Dec. 7, 1912.

SMOKERS SHOULD PAY.

Unfair to Tax All for Special Railway Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is strange that, while railway officials are so persistent in demands for higher freight and passenger rates, they should maintain smoking cars without thinking to charge the extra cost to the smokers who patronize them. They pay not a cent for what is an enormous expense, and, not only that, but the officials proceed to assess it on passengers who do not smoke, and who in general despise and abhor the habit. There is nothing fair nor honorable about that, nothing that can be called "a square deal." The non-smoking passengers not only pay their own fares, but about 75 per cent. of the smoking expenses!

If a smoking car must go with all passenger trains, it should be an empty freight or box car; or, better still, a cattle car duly made sanitary by cleaning and fumigation once in a while, and fitted up with wooden stools for seats, and a table of boards supported by barrels on which to gamble. Then charge every patron a dollar for the enjoyment he gets, and put the car at the rear of the train, where it will get the benefit of any rear-end smash-up first of all. M. Y. C.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1912.

DRINKING IN RESTAURANTS.

New Yorkers Imbibe Generously, but Not Water.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In such restaurants, hotels, &c., whose scale of prices does not run too far above the limited means of my purse for gastronomical purposes, I have noticed quite casually, yet none the less perspicuously, that liquid refreshments were freely partaken of in a variety of colors, from amber to purple and green, and in as great a variety of containers. But I never suspected that water was imbibed nor that patrons refrained for hygienic reasons from "a joy so long forbidden."

'Tis true, I have seen water served, but I rather surmised that it was considered one of the proper furnishings of a well-decorated table, placed there to please the eye rather than the palate. Sometimes I have seen it used to cleanse the finger tips when the scale of prices in that particular "place" did not include the usual crystal wash basins. But water to drink or not to drink! What a question for the New Yorker!

J. F. WOLFF.
Freehold, N. J., Dec. 7, 1912.

THE SCHOOL BUDGET.

Mr. Martin Blames Board of Estimate for Its Reduction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You published this morning a protest, signed by Messrs. Mitchel, Prendergast, and McAneny, against the cut of $229,790, made by the Board of Aldermen in the Budget of the Board of Education, but these protestants themselves are responsible for that cut. Had they not illegally distributed the General School Fund, which the Charter says "shall be raised in bulk and for the city at large," the Board of Aldermen would not have had before them any separate item for teachers of special subjects, nor been able to stamp with their disapproval any parts of the school curriculum. The Board of Estimate set the Board of Aldermen the example. Last year it took upon itself to dictate to the Board of Education exactly how the General School Fund should be distributed between elementary schools, high schools, evening schools, special branches and the like, and endeavored to compel the Board of Education to become a party to this lawlessness by attaching to its appropriation the condition that the Board of Education should accept the segregation set out. Thereupon the Board of Aldermen also entered the game and made a further cut, which you rightly condemn, in the item for teachers of special branches.

This year the Board of Estimate's Budget Committee has again overstepped its legal authority and thus invited the Board of Aldermen to do precisely the sort of thing it has so unwisely done.

In another column of your paper you report the urgent need for additional attendance officers to check truancy in our schools, but the Board of Estimate's committee has cut the appropriation for attendance officers $8,000 below the amount needed to keep at work the existing insufficient staff, to say nothing of the 19 additional officers for whom the Board of Education requested funds.

Altogether the Board of Estimate, according to its own statement, cut the appropriation for educational purposes by $2,908,000, and the Board of Aldermen by $229,790. Is the cut by the Board of Estimate a proof of virtue and the cut by the Board of Aldermen a proof of vice?

While I would not affront the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate by charging, as it charges against the Board of Aldermen, that its action was not "honestly or intelligently designed to improve the city service or effect real economies," yet it would be unfair to permit the impression to be created that the Board of Aldermen in this matter were greater sinners than others who dwell in the City Hall. JOHN MARTIN,
Member of the Board of Education.
New York, Dec. 2, 1912.

DOCTOR'S WIFE ON FEES.

Rich Are Beholden to Physicians for Charitable Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the article "More Light on Doctors' Bills" you state that the confession "that doctors adjust their charges to the fortunes of their clients every time," gives you "a little shock, due, no doubt, to the fact that laymen, and especially rich laymen, never felt the adequacy of the defense—never quite saw the rightness of different people paying different prices for similar services."

The rich have my sympathy in many cases but not in this. Besides treating the ills of the rich philanthropist, the doctor works without pay, and at a great sacrifice to his private practice, in large charitable enterprises, and gets none of the glory or credit which goes to the capitalist. The rich man or woman (I have a recent instance in mind) sends charitable cases to specialists (not merely to her own physicians for whose services she pays) and expects the doctor to treat free of charge any number of charity cases, regardless of the fact that he has his own selected charities.

Why, in common decency, should a doctor do a rich woman's charity? Would she go to her grocer or florist, and ask him to send free of charge a limitless amount of his produce to all the poor families she happens to be interested in, or who apply for her aid? The reply is: The doctor is a professional man, on a higher plane. Alas! he happens to be human, too, and the law of the land requires that he and his go about clad modestly, and the law of the body demands food to keep it alive.

If, then, the doctor does charitable work for the rich, are not the rich beholden to him for more than the treatment of their bodily ills, and should not they pay for what they get? You say that the doctors are "always telling us about the vast amount of unremunerative work they perform, and claiming high credit for it." A few, harassed beyond expression at the impossibility of making clear the situation to a blind public, may refer to their charitable work, but the millions who are silently relieving the sufferings of their own "charities" and those of the rich are often suffering themselves for life's daily necessities. A DOCTOR'S WIFE.
New York, Nov. 16, 1912.

A CHARITABLE SURGEON.

Reduced His Fee Within Patient's Resources.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer would like to add his personal experience on the subject concerning the fees of surgeons.

My wife had been a sufferer for five years from a most serious ailment, and our family physician, not a surgeon, never flagged in his faith to properly cure her. It so happened that she was forced to consult other physicians, and finally fell into the hands of a most prominent Brooklyn surgeon. This man's fees run very high, of course, and his time is very precious. Fearing to broach the question of charge for his services, and particularly so after he had told us what the operation was—although subsequent events, by final examination, revealed a condition which exacted one of the most critical operations in the category of surgery—I manifested my apprehension as regards ability to pay. I remember his remark: "The most important thing that we have before us now is to get your wife to the hospital; we won't talk about fee at all." To sum up, my bill was $150, and I have since learned that this good man could have conscientiously sent me a bill for $500. This man is associated with two of Brooklyn's largest hospitals. God blesses this kind of humanity.
New York, Dec. 7, 1912. JOHN S. RYAN.

Legible Street Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question of properly signing the city streets is an extremely important matter. As it is now under the consideration of the Commissioner, the writer would like to suggest that in choosing the sign the one be selected that was exhibited a short time ago at Broadway and Seventy-second Street. By all means it is the best and plainest of all which have been seen on the city streets.

The sign now on trial at the southwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-third Street, while an improvement upon the present type, is hardly legible at night, and cannot be compared for clearness and legibility with that to which I have referred.
ELIZABETH OGDEN WOOD.
New York, Dec. 4, 1912.

Chance to Regain Jerusalem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to heartily second the suggestion by Layton Crippen in to-day's TIMES that now is the opportune time for the Christian nations to demand that Turkey must give up the city of Jerusalem and the land of Palestine to Christian control. No crusaders will be needed, as of old. The change could be made without the loss of a life or the firing of a gun. If, say, four of the great nations—Great Britain, Germany, France, and Russia—would command that the transfer be made it would be done quickly. JULIUS G. BONE.
Dunmore, Penn., Dec. 2, 1912.

MILITANT ORTHOGRAPHY

Like Suffragettes, Fiery Simple Spellers Should Parade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When an earnest people is fighting for a public cause, it needs all the public support that it can command, and the rank and file of the Simplified Spelling Board deserve that support, for they are certainly very much in earnest. They know that the way of the reformer is hard, just as the signers of the Declaration of Independence found out for themselves years ago. But the supporters of the Revolutionary movement were awake to the fact that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. May one hazard that eternal agitation is the price of simplified spelling? American independence could not have been won within closed doors. Public agitation and enlightenment did more to promote the abolition of slavery than the force of arms. Female suffrage has been won in many States in this country through arousing the public conscience by public clamor. The Spirit of '76 dominates woman to-day, and even now she stands on the threshold of victory. It is this spirit that must seize the Simple Speller if the movement for which he stands sponsor is to win.

The Simplified Spelling Board has a roll of 50,000 members who receive its publications absolutely free. Let the members assert their self-respect by sustaining the cause which they favor. A yearly assessment of $3 a head for membership and for the publications the board circulates would soon give a nucleus for an independence fund, and if necessary this revenue could be increased by offering to duly elected members the publications and a life membership, (1,) on the Executive Committee for say $100; (2,) on the Advisory Council for say $50. For life membership and the publications only, the amount might be $25. Members who did not wish to avail themselves of these privileges would continue merely as annual members only just as long as they paid their dues.

With funds in hand the board should publish at once in cheap book form, and sell at a trifle above cost, a complete list of the words affected by the rules it has approved. It should put the fire of enthusiasm and more red blood into its bulletin, and make more of the personal element than it has done hitherto. In other words, if the bulletin is to become a power for good in increasing the membership and disseminating the views of the members it must shake off old-fogyism and be popularized. Members should be encouraged to contribute and the individuality of the members rather than editorial dicta should dominate it. The board should establish a Lecture Bureau subject to the call of its members and of other persons, as school teachers, public speakers, &c., for aid, and even be ready to supply speakers, if necessary, for the good of the cause.

To the American people, the public parade is one of the most potent powers for enlightenment and education, and the Simplified Spelling Board might well profit from the experiences of its more aggressive sisters, the suffragettes, and determine on an annual parade, as a concession to prejudice, or ignorance, if you prefer to call it so.

The party, or society, button is also an emblem that helps to bind together those of a common bond or cause, and the Simplified Spelling Board might do worse than distribute such a button in enamel and silver or gold, at cost price, to such as may wish to show their allegiance to the cause in public.

Whatever the board determines to do to keep the movement alive, it must do quickly; every day's delay brings it nearer the time when its honored founder and chief mainstay may be called to his fathers, for his years are now already more than three score and ten, and, for our own sakes, as much as for the sake of the cause, we should immediately take steps to put his foundation on a sound base.

The Simple Spellers of thirty and more years ago had the courage to memorialize Congress, but not until Feb. 7, 1888, was a bill introduced for the appointment of a commission on reform in orthography. The fate of that bill is a matter of history; the time to present another is at hand. Has the Simplified Spelling Board the courage to draft it and push it through? FRANK H. VIZETELLY.
New York, Dec. 7, 1912

TARIFF READJUSTMENT.

New Schedules Should Take Effect After Stated Periods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With tariff revision downward being assured, there remains one important precaution to be taken by Congress, and that was set forth by the writer in an article printed by THE TIMES July 18, 1909:

> * * * A specific remedy for this business uncertainty and halting of industries and a prevention of the same would be speedily accomplished by the prompt passage of a provision requiring that an adjustment period of one month graded on up to one year be allowed to precede the going into effect of any change of tariff schedules affecting any particular business and industry. Such period of readjustment would permit the sale of goods and commodities in hand under old schedules without losses and sacrifices, and contracts for the future to be made in accordance with the new tariff schedules going into effect at a date sufficiently distant, and graded so as to comply with the particular requirements peculiar to each business and industry. In conclusion, the enactment of such a permanent rule now and in advance of the impending tariff legislation * * * would at once remove the cause of the particular business depression always created by a proposed general (or partial) tariff revision, whether by Congress or * * * commission.

However, the writer would except from the operation of such a rule as above proposed all necessaries of life and products controlled by monopoly. Such should receive first and immediate attention in tariff reductions or abolishment. LOUIS C. SCHLIEP.
New York, Dec. 7, 1912.

THE TOILING CHILDREN.

We never see the big blue sky
From out some country lane,
We never watch the clouds sail by
Above the waving grain.
We never hear at close of day
The birds grow quiet in sleep,
We never run, we never play—
We only toil and weep.

The dark, cold night has hardly fled
Ere we are set to work,
With weary fingers, aching head—
But, ah! we dare not shirk!
"Work fast! Work fast!" our parents cry.
And though our tears flow free,
We choke them back, for if we cry
Our task we cannot see.

We are so young, the day's so long,
Yet there's no time to smile,
Or make believe, or sing a song—
And, oh! to sleep a while!
But, no, we do not dare to pause,
They beat us if we do—
Oh, tell us, are there, then, no laws
For little children, too?

We only ask a little play,
A little youth and zest,
A little time for fun each day,
A little sleep and rest.
We're always hungry, often cold,
Oh, let us stop, we pray!
It cannot be that God's been told
How long we work each day.
WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

CHRISTMAS TIMES IN GREAT DEMAND

Whole Edition, with Beautiful Color Supplement, Entirely Sold Out Before Noon.

DEALERS DOUBLED ORDERS

Yet There Were Many Late Risers Who Sought in Vain to Obtain Copies of the Paper.

The Christmas edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, containing reproductions in colors of four paintings by well-known artists, each characteristically suggestive of the holiday season, was eagerly bought up all over the city yesterday. The demand for the paintings was so great that the limited edition of 225,000 copies was practically exhausted before the noon hour.

On the front page of the special Christmas Section appeared the painting entitled "Christmas Shopping," especially painted for THE TIMES by W. W. Gilchrist, Jr. It depicted a fair young woman shopper loaded down with Christmas boxes, while in the background could be seen a section of the crowded shopping district, with automobiles and the hurrying crowds. Snowflakes were shown falling upon the girl shopper in contrast to the green and yellow Christmas foliage, while the typical Christmas weather added rosy color to her cheeks. The work of the reproducing artist in obtaining such a rare blend of colors on paper was highly praised on all sides.

The paintings appeared on individual sheets of super-calendered paper, making it possible to frame each of the four pictures. The inside pages of the special section, under this arrangement, showed two pictures side by side, both highly illuminated and of a uniform color scheme. The picture on the left bore the caption, "Illumination," and was painted for THE TIMES by Sergeant Kendall, member of the National Academy. Mr. Kendall's conception was that of two little girls lighting their little Christmas tree, the reflection from the little lights, reflected in a mirror directly behind the tree sufficing to give a ruddy illumination to the countenances of the happy little believers in Santa Claus. The coloring in this picture was of a sombre reddish and yellowish hue, remarkably fused.

The painting on the right side of the double page bore the caption "His First Christmas," and was by Albert Sterner, also a member of the National Academy. Mr. Sterner's conception of a child's first impression of a lighted Christmas tree, replete with all the wonders of toyland, was that of astonishment. The child, a little boy, held up within reach of his first tree by his mother, is reaching out for his wonderful Christmas present. It is night outside, the stars glowing through the lattice windows and throwing a milder light upon the face of the father of the boy, who is standing in the rear of the room in rapt satisfaction.

On the back page of the extra supplement appeared a painting by Henry McCarter, effulgent in coloring, and entitled "My Ain Fireside," depicting an elderly Scottish woman at home in the glow and warmth of a Christmas fire on the hearth. Below appeared these words from the poem by Elizabeth Hamilton, which inspired the picture:

I hae seen great anes and sat in great ha's,
Many lords and fine ladies a' covered wi' braws,
At feasts made for Princes wi' Princes I've been,
When the great shrine o' splendor has dazzled my een,
But a sight more delightful I trow I ne'er spied,
As the bonnie blithe blink o' my ain fireside.

Reports from all parts of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn showed that not a copy of THE TIMES could be had yesterday after the noon hour. Many dealers who had ordered from 20 to 100 per cent. of extra copies tried to get more, but were unsuccessful.

THIRD GARY HOUSEWARMING.

Fourteen Friends Dinner Guests in New Fifth Avenue Home.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, and Mrs. Gary held a housewarming last night in their new home at 856 Fifth Avenue, when they entertained fourteen of their friends at dinner. It was the third dinner they have given to introduce their friends to their new home. The walls of the dining room are made of a pale brown marble, and this and other rooms of the house, which are spacious and artistically furnished, were much admired by the guests. Judge and Mrs. Gary, until they moved into their new home three weeks ago, lived at the Waldorf-Astoria.

ARRIVALS FROM ABROAD.

Some of the Passengers on Three Incoming Transatlantic Liners.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ST. PAUL (Southampton)—Lyle D. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Bartlett, Miss Blanchard Bartlett, J. J. Byrke, Miss A. M. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Daizell Hawkins, Miss Evelyn Hawkins, W. F. Lamb, Mrs. W. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Perry, and Mr. and Mrs. Julian Story.

LORRAINE (Havre)—M. Croker, E. O. Cox, Nestor Carbonell, J. E. Dalemont, Miss Julie Denneray, Mgr. C. M. Train, Mrs. A. Harper, F. T. Kemble, C. T. Lecomb, C. V. Miller, Charles Peabody, Miss Janet Scudder, Miss J. R. Thompson, Miss Melanie Tracy, T. J. Tracy, and Mrs. Edith Wade.

MINNETONKA (London)—Miss Annie Hallen, Mr. and Mrs. M. Blake, Miss Frances B. Chubb, Mrs. Colin Defries, Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Fitz Gerald, Miss Jean Fyfe, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Gladman, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hill, the Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Janett, Marquis de Casa Montalvo, Miss J. T. Morrison, Mrs. C. K. Page, the Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Parke, Mrs. G. C. Pyle, Charles B. Warren, and Major and Mrs. J. Wayling.

Bernhardt Manager to Wed.

E. J. Sullivan, who is acting manager for Sarah Bernhardt's tour, is to be married on Wednesday in Chicago to Miss Pliess of St. Paul, whom he met on his previous trip with Bernhardt. The famous French actress is to act as matron of honor, and the best man will be William F. Connors, her former manager, who is going to Chicago especially for the wedding.

Miss Ethel L. Kirkus Betrothed.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Robert Kirkus of 1,410 Beverly Road, Flatbush, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Ethel Louise, to James W. Bancker of Chicago and Oak Park, Ill. The wedding will be in June.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Merry Countess" will begin its last week at the Casino Theatre to-night. The piece will be seen at the West End Theatre Christmas week, and the Majestic, Brooklyn, the following week.

"The Unwritten Law," by Edward Milton Royle, will be H. H. Frazee's next production this season, to open about Jan. 1. The cast will include May Buckley, Elsie Herbert, Frank Sheridan, Earle Browne, Frederick Burton, John Stokes, Mrs. R. E. French, Josephine Morse, and the Tobin children.

The new Cort Theatre, in West Forty-eighth Street, will open on Dec. 20, with Laurette Taylor in "Peg o' My Heart." John Cort has engaged McIntyre and Heath, the comedians, to be starred under his management in a new musical comedy called "Alexander Back to the Stable."

Ching Ling Foo's Chinese musicians will give a concert on the balcony of Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre this afternoon at 2 o'clock before the beginning of the regular performance. The Chinese Consul and his family will attend the performance in the evening as the guests of William Hammerstein.

John E. Kellerd will give a professional matinée of "Hamlet," at the Garden Theatre [illegible], to which the actors now in [illegible] have been invited.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Strauss's "Don Quixote" Heard—Mr. Zimbalist the Soloist.

The most conspicuous feature of the concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, if not the most agreeable one, was the performance of Richard Strauss's tone poem "Don Quixote." It is one that is least frequently heard because of the demands it makes on the abilities of the players and on the patience of the audience. In this set of "fantastical variations on a theme of knightly character" Strauss has carried the idea of a "programme" to its furthest, and has written some of the poorest music that has come from his pen. It makes very little difference whether, as Mr. Damrosch said in his introductory remarks, certain of the variations are unintelligible without a clear understanding of the incidents they are supposed to illustrate; or whether they are intelligible with such an understanding. They are burlesque foolishness; noise with a purpose behind them, to be sure, but noise. "Unmusik," as the Germans say—with less relation to music than the "tank drama" has to drama.

Nor is their value increased by the fact that the "theme of a knightly character" is one of true distinction, answering to its description, and that two or three of the ten variations and the finale have real beauty, imagination, and poetical suggestiveness. They are swamped by the wearisome clatter of the others, the pretentious business of combining many themes into pointless discords as "counterpoint," or of playing them by urging all sorts of orchestral instruments out of their natural utterance into shrill shriekings, groanings, and cacklings. It is not to be believed either that this composition is itself a successful venture, or that the style it represents has any future or can lead to anything that has.

The performance of it is difficult; "would God, ma'am, it were impossible," like the performance of Dr. Johnson's dancing bear. Nor did the Symphony Orchestra accomplish it with complete success, though much of it was well done and many of the difficulties were well overcome. Messrs. Kefer, the solo 'cellist, and Weissmann, the solo viola, acquitted themselves honorably, and Mr. Damrosch conducted with great zeal.

Mr. Efrem Zimbalist was the soloist, and devoted his fine skill upon the violin to playing Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole"; a dull piece that even Mr. Zimbalist could not greatly enliven, though he played it with determination, with plenty of energy and fire, and a purpose of bringing out all there is in it. His remarkable art and musicianship were again to be admired, and they aroused great enthusiasm in the audience, so that he was several times recalled. His beautiful and broad tone, strangely enough, seemed to lose something of its vitality in the new hall, which has proved so favorable to almost every other kind of musical tone.

There was much enjoyment to be derived from Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony," which began the concert and was played with finish, with abundance of shadings and with a feeling for the inexhaustible magic of its beauty.

CARUSO MIMICS RUFFO

And Plays Role of Customs Inspector on French Line Pier.

Enrico Caruso and his brother John went to meet the French liner Lorraine yesterday with a number of Italian friends to greet their compatriot, M. A. Canessa, a dealer in antiques, who brought back with him a collection of treasures for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, consisting of Greek and Roman statues, coins, and paintings.

The great tenor appeared to be in the best of health and spirits, and amused his friends and also the customs officials by giving an imitation of Titta Ruffo, the new operatic baritone. In addition he warned the customs Inspectors to search his friend Canessa's pockets for smuggled articles, and then gave an imitation of an Inspector putting a passenger through the ordeal of a personal search, using his brother John as a victim.

Another passenger on the Lorraine was John Antonia Jiminez, accompanied by his wife and six children. Jiminez spent four years in Paris as representative of the Republic of Panama. He said that the French people regretted that they did not carry out the building of the Panama Canal, as they now realized what France had lost.

"We enjoy better commercial conditions now," said Mr. Jiminez, "and there is a spirit of political rest and tranquility that none of the present generation can remember. We have no revolutions, and we are not likely to know any more. Of course, there are small political broils cropping up from time to time, but these are trifles, and do not cast any reflections on the conduct of the republic.

"At present, in Panama, every man knows that what he has is his, and that it cannot be taken away from him. The individual is protected by the United States Government, and we do not need an army of our own. We will build up our country to a degree greater than any man can realize, and the opening of the canal will be the beginning of greater things for us.

"About the canal, the French now realize that they have lost the hen that laid the golden eggs, but the French are very quiet and reserved about it. Of course, they read all that is said in the English press about the free passage of ships, but they say nothing, and I do not think the French would support the English in making any demands of the United States."

Trentini and Harrold in Concert.

Oscar and Arthur Hammerstein have arranged to present Emma Trentini and Orville Harrold in a concert at the Hippodrome on Sunday, Dec. 29. This will be the first time the two singers have appeared together since "Naughty Marietta." There will be an orchestra of seventy-five under the direction of Gaetano Merola.

Reunion at the Winter Garden.

There was a reunion at the Winter Garden last night, when Al Jolson and Gaby Deslys stopped over in New York on their way from Philadelphia to Boston, and attended the regular Sunday night concert. Melville Ellis, also on his way to Boston, and Josie Collins were on the bill for a pianologue and songs, and Jolson was called upon to supply a share of the entertainment. He sang all of his old songs that the orchestra could remember, and had to make a speech before the audience would let him go. Mlle. Deslys contented herself with watching the performance, and could not be persuaded to go on the stage.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Flonzaley Quartet will open its subscription series of concerts in Aeolian Hall this evening, when the programme will include Mozart's Quartet in D major, Tschaikowsky's Quartet in D major, Op. 11, and Haydn's Quartet in G major, Op. 76, No. 1.

Estelle Burns-Poure will sing the solo in Blair Fairchilds's cantata, which will be given at the matinee of new music to be presented by the Schola Cantorum at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

Christmas Appeal.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY asks your help to make a Merry Christmas for the children of the poor. Hundreds of orphans and homeless children find shelter in our Lodging Houses and Temporary Homes. 7,000 poor children of the tenements attend our Industrial Schools.

We especially ask your help in our work of rescuing orphans and homeless children and of giving them the happiness of possessing real homes and the loving care of foster parents.

A Christmas gift of FIFTY DOLLARS will enable the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY to place a little waif in a country home and defray the cost of supervision until the child is firmly established in its new family circle.

Gifts large or small are welcome and will be used in accordance with the wishes of the donors.

EDWIN G. MERRILL, Treasurer,
105 East 22d St., New York City.
William Church Osborn, President.
Charles Loring Brace, Secretary.

FIRE LAW VIOLATED IN TEN THEATRES

Commissioner Johnson Obtains Evidence Against Them, and Will Prosecute.

40 FIREMEN HIS DETECTIVES

They Found the Standee Ordinance Generally Disregarded in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Forty firemen, working in pairs after the manner of Police Department detectives, made the rounds of Manhattan and Brooklyn last night in search of moving picture and vaudeville theatres in which too many standees were occupying the aisles and the space behind the seats.

When the forty firemen reported back to Fire Headquarters at 10:30 o'clock they brought with them data on which Fire Commissioner Johnson announced that he proposed to proceed criminally against four moving picture and vaudeville concerns and civilly against six others.

In the cases where criminal proceedings will be commenced the standees were found to be so numerous that in the opinion of the Fire Commissioner they constituted a menace to the lives of those who, in case of fire, would have to fight their way through blockaded aisles to the exits. The civil suits were decided on to cover cases where the patronage was less heavy and the standees were well distributed in the open areas.

In order to avoid startling patrons of the theatres, the firemen did not serve any summonses. Instead, they gathered their data very quietly. The summonses in the cases will be served to-day.

In explanation of his action in sending the men out, Fire Commissioner Johnson issued this statement:

The Fire Department has been receiving an unusual number of complaints about standee conditions in theatres. It appears that the present liberal standee ordinance is being violated. Last Winter being the first Winter of the liberal conditions, violations were not so frequent; but the fact that the Board of Aldermen has permitted standees within certain limits appears to have been taken by the managers as a license to permit an excessive and illegal number of standees.

The clause of the criminal code under which Commissioner Johnson hopes to obtain convictions is Paragraph 1,530, describing a public nuisance. It carries with it a possible sentence of one year in jail and a fine of $500. This is the clause:

A public nuisance is a crime against the order and economy of the State, and consists of unlawfully doing an act or omitting to perform a duty which act or omission in anyway renders a considerable number of persons insecure in life or the use of property.

The theatres against which violations were reported last night included the Lenox Theatre, at Lenox Avenue and 111th Street; the Audubon Theatre, just opened at 165th Street and Broadway; the Halsey Street Theatre, Brooklyn, and the Folly Theatre, Brooklyn. Against all of these theatres Commissioner Johnson ordered Chief Guerin to proceed criminally.

The theatres reported with recommendations that civil suits be filed were Proctor's 125th Street Theatre, Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, the Fourteenth Street Theatre, the Eighty-sixth Street Theatre, the Olympic Theatre, in Fourteenth Street, near Third Avenue, and the Grand Opera House, Brooklyn. In most of these theatres the firemen, acting as Inspectors, reported that there was not even a pretense of maintaining the roped-off areas for standees provided for in the city ordinance.

SASLAVSKY STRING QUARTET.

Interesting Chamber Programme Heard, with Miss Hauser at Piano.

The Belasco Theatre has grown to be a convenient and comfortable home for Sunday evening chamber music concerts. Last night the Saslavsky String Quartet and Miss Isabel Hauser made an appearance there before an audience which pretty well filled the theatre.

The programme on this occasion was made up of various kinds of chamber music. There was a trio in G major by Mozart, played by Miss Hauser and Messrs. Saslavsky and Jacques Renard; César Franck's violin and piano sonata, played by Miss Hauser and Mr. Saslavsky, and Schumann's quartet in E flat major, played by Miss Hauser, Mr. Saslavsky, Victor Kolar, Joseph B. di Janni, violist, and Mr. Renard.

This programme, as may be seen, was interesting, although it contained nothing remotely approaching a novelty. Its performance, too, was on a good plane. The strings in this quartet all play with good tone, and the ensemble spirit is well maintained. To Miss Hauser much of the excellence of the performance was due. She is a good pianist, and she knows how to grade her tones to mingle pleasantly with those of stringed instruments.

SOUSA'S FAREWELL CONCERT.

Famous Band Heard at the Hippodrome for the Last Time This Year.

Sousa and his band appeared at the Hippodrome last night for their last concert of the year in New York. The playhouse was not quite as well filled as it was on the occasion of the first concert this season, but the audience was just as enthusiastic. Herbert L. Clarke, cornetist; Miss Virginia Root, soprano, and Miss Nicoline Zedeler, violinist, were the soloists.

The programme included the overture from "Tannhäuser," Sousa's character studies, "Dwellers in the Western World," other selections by Sousa, "Cortege of the Sirdar" from "The Caucasian Steppes," by Ippolitow-Ivanow, and other popular numbers. The encores were chiefly selections from Sousa's earlier compositions.

Ysaye Plays at Metropolitan.

Ysaye, the Belgian violinist, was the special attraction at the Metropolitan concert last evening, and his presence served to crowd the house to its capacity. He played Vieuxtemps's D minor concerto and some shorter pieces. Miss Vera Curtis sang an air from "Aida" and some songs, and Mr. Amato sang "Eri Tu" from "The Masked Ball" and the prologue to "Pagliacci." The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Polacco, was heard in Beethoven's third "Leonore" overture and the overture to "Tannhäuser."

NO BRIDEGROOM AT WEDDING.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—The friends of Harold Binney, a New York lawyer, have been hunting for him all day, but they have found no trace of him. Mr. Binney was engaged to marry Miss Elizabeth Winchell of Berkley and the wedding was set for last evening, but he did not appear, and his prospective bride spent the evening waiting vainly for him at the Palace Hotel.

Mr. Binney, who belongs to the New York firm of Dickerson, Brown, Raegener & Binney arrived here on Friday to look after legal business of Butters & Co., mining brokers. On the way out he met Miss Winchell, and after three days asked her to marry him. Yesterday he spent buying her part of her trousseau, and the purchases were delivered to his room at the Palace. Then, just before dinner, he stepped out and stayed out.

Miss Winchell and several friends stayed around the hotel until nearly midnight, and then went out in an automobile to find Binney, but were unsuccessful. One reason given for Mr. Binney's disappearance is that he drinks coffee to excess. His friends think that it has affected his mind.

Harold Binney of 137 East Thirtieth Street went to San Francisco two weeks ago. At his apartment, which is occupied by his daughter and a maid, it was stated that he went on a business trip, and was due in New York this week.

Mr. Binney is a patent lawyer, with offices at 2 Rector Street. He is also a sculptor, with a studio at 114½ West Thirty-seventh Street. His daughter knew nothing last night of the story that he had intended to take a wife in San Francisco. Binney and his wife were separated recently by a divorce. He was placed in the Friends' Asylum at Frankford, Penn., in 1910, after being examined by several physicians at the request of his brother. Habeas corpus proceedings were brought later to obtain his release.

MOORE TO ANSWER MITCHEL.

Investigator Will Publish a Book in Reply to Questions.

Prof. Ernest C. Moore of Yale, whose report on the defects of the public school of this city was rejected by the Board of Estimate because of the "unfounded assertions" made in it, spoke in the Public Forum of the Church of the Ascension Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue, last night and strongly condemned the Committee of School Inquiry, of which John Purroy Mitchel is Chairman, for the treatment of his investigation.

Prof. Moore announced at the end of his talk that he was about to put on the market a 400-page book, which would contain answers to all of the 241 questions put to him after his report had been submitted, and "many things besides."

Prof. Moore began his talk with a quotation from Marcus Aurelius: "Life is more like a wrestling match than a dance."

"After my first meeting with William H. Allen of the Bureau of Research, who had a particular grievance of his own against a man high up in the school government, and with President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen," said Prof. Moore, "I came away convinced of one thing: I knew then that President Mitchel was not eager to have an investigation and that Mr. Allen was very eager to have one. At the second meeting I insisted that I must be informed as to the political significance of the proposed investigation, and as to whether there was any legal warrant for the investigation. The gentlemen did not give me satisfactory answers, however, and when I asked for an understanding in writing they informed me that gentlemen didn't have to sign their names to anything. To make a story short, I was considered impossible to lead the investigation, and it was not until Prof. Hanus was chosen to head the investigation that I was brought back into the case. Prof. Hanus invited me, remember, and not any of the gentlemen from the Board of Estimate."

The members of the School Inquiry Committee were assailed by Prof. Moore as guilty of mismanagement in a number of instances.

"First of all," said Prof. Moore, "it was gross mismanagement to send an open enemy of the school management to arrange for the investigation. It was also mismanagement to ask me dishonest questions; to publish a book condemning a report without also publishing the report; to omit a whole chapter of my report, the chapter of recommendations, when the report, under the fire of public opinion, was finally printed 'in full' in The City Record; to print so few of these City Records that I was able to get only one copy; to try to deceive people about a projected legal suit to recover money paid me to conduct the investigation, and to appoint a hushing-up committee after my report had been condemned."

Prof. Moore concluded by advocating a much smaller Board of Education headed by a "competent general manager." The present board of forty-six members, he said, lacked energy, unity, comprehension, and understanding, and made it impossible to have a free school system.

TO MONTGOMERY AND STONE.

Two Noted Actors the Friars' Guests at Hotel Astor Dinner.

Montgomery and Stone, the actors, who, with Miss Elsie Janis, are the stars in "The Lady of the Slipper," were the guests of the Friars at a dinner in the Hotel Astor last night.

The dinner was served in the grand ballroom and was largely attended, among those present being Daniel Frohman, Police Commissioner Waldo, John B. Stanchfield, Marc Klaw, Victor Herbert, and Rex Beach. John W. Rumsey, Abbot of the Friars, was the toastmaster.

The entertainment following the banquet included moving pictures of Fred Stone's trip to the arctic regions and his lassoing of polar bears; also, moving pictures of a three-round bout between James J. Corbett and Fred A. Stone, Dave Montgomery refereeing; Willie Collier and George Cohan in an original act, double quartet from the Lambs, Miss Ray Samuels, Miss Bessie Wynn, a sextet of newspaper artists, and Montgomery and Stone, reproducing the first act in which they appeared together on the stage in blackface.

PROF. R. H. SYMS DEAD.

Succumbs to Depressive Insanity in the Manhattan State Hospital.

Prof. Robert Howard Syms, founder and for eight years head master of the Syms School, in East Sixty-first Street, died Saturday in the Manhattan State Hospital from depressive insanity.

Prof. Syms was head master of the Syms School from 1899 until 1907, when, suffering a severe nervous attack, he was forced to retire. He then began to study conditions on the east side, and, being a friend of J. G. Phelps Stokes, he assisted him and his wife, formerly Rose Pastor, in their east side work. The year 1909 found him writing a book on sociology based upon his observations. He worked too hard on this, and in May, 1909, his nervous trouble returned. Strange fancies seized him. At times he believed himself a lion and would threaten to devour people; at other times he was a fisherman, fishing with a clothesline baited with a sponge. His condition became so serious that on May 3 he was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

When his nervous trouble became better Prof. Syms was released from Bellevue. Last October, however, he again showed signs of mental weakness and was taken to Bellevue for the second time suffering from melancholia and mental depression. Later he was removed to the Manhattan State Hospital.

He was 46 years old and was unmarried. Dr. Parker Syms of 540 Park Avenue is his brother.

JOHN R. PLANTEN DIES.

Served Holland as Consul General Here for Twenty-nine Years.

John R. Planten, for twenty-nine years Consul General for the Netherlands in this city, and in point of service the second oldest consular representative here, died early yesterday morning of heart disease at his residence, 44 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn. He had been ill for some time.

Mr. Planten was born in Amsterdam on Nov. 30, 1835. He was 10 years old when he came to New York with his parents, and since then he lived here. He received his education in the old Columbia Grammar School, which was located near what is now Murray Street. In 1874 he entered the consular service of the Netherlands and was appointed Vice Consul in New York. He was made Consul General in 1884, and he became also the representative of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg in this city. He acted as Chargé d'Affaires of the Netherlands Legation in Washington at different times. In point of service he was only exceeded by L. N. Botassi, Consul General of Greece, who has been the consular representative of his country here since 1863.

RETIRED TEACHER DEAD.

Body of Henry S. Luer Found in Road by His Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 8.—Henry S. Luer, for many years connected with the administration of Cook Academy of Montour Falls, N. Y., and for the past year retired, was found dead in the road in front of the residence of his daughter, Mrs. G. C. St. John, in Grove Lane, this evening. He was 65 years old, and was born in New York. A widow and one daughter survive him.

Mr. Luer came here from Binghamton, N. Y., yesterday to spend the holidays with his daughter. At 4 o'clock this afternoon he left the house to escort some friends to the railroad station. When he did not return Mrs. St. John set out to search for him. In the meantime the police were notified by a passerby that a dead man was lying in the roadway. Officer Nedley and Mrs. St. John came upon the body at the same time. Two physicians declared he had been dead for an hour. Hardening of the muscles of the heart had troubled Mr. Luer for the past three years.

James E. Heath Dies.

James Ewell Heath, who on Thursday was found overcome by gas in his home at 6 West Twenty-first Street, died yesterday in the New York Hospital. He was a lawyer with an office at 67 Wall Street. He was 62 years old.

Death of Well-Known Bone Setter.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 8.—Dr. Alfred N. Sweet, well known throughout Southern New England as a bone setter, and a member of a famous family of bone setters, was stricken with apoplexy this afternoon, and died within a few hours. He was 55 years old, and is survived by a widow, five daughters, and one son.

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CLOCKS AND BRONZES

Obituary Notes.

MARY ELIZABETH WARREN, one of the eldest residents of New Brunswick, N. J., died of old age at her home in that city yesterday. She was born in New Brunswick, eighty-four years ago, and was the daughter of Nathan S. Nelson, a merchant. She was married fifty-seven years ago to E. Robinson Warren, a broker.

SARA L. CHAPMAN, for five years Principal of Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y., died Saturday at the home of her niece in Bronxville, N. Y. Miss Chapman, who was in her eighty-first year, had a fall three weeks ago, breaking her arm. She never recovered from the effects of the accident. She was born in Tolland, Mass., and had a private school for young women in this city until she was called to Elmira College. She retired from teaching seventeen years ago.

Dr. EDWARD F. SCHWEDLER, for many years a visiting surgeon of the German Hospital, died on Saturday of pneumonia at his home, 3,065 Decatur Avenue, the Bronx, in his ninety-first year. He came to the United States in 1852 and began practice in this city, retiring in 1892.

ARTHUR M. WRIGHT, formerly Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction of New York State, is dead of consumption in Santa Fe, N. M.

FREDERICK A. LAWS, sales agent for the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, died on Saturday at his home, 8 East Forty-fifth Street.

Dr. ROBERT A. GUNN of 223 West Thirty-fourth Street died on Saturday in Bellevue Hospital from morphine poisoning. He was 48 years old.

Miss ANNIE V. N. YOUNG, a magazine writer, is dead at her home, 29 Midland Avenue, Montclair, N. J. She was 51 years old.

JOB WOODRUFF, 77 years old, for thirty years in the life insurance business in this city, is dead at his home, 82 Manhattan Avenue.

SIDNEY J. WALKER, Secretary of the Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company and a Director of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, Mo., is dead in that city of pneumonia.

CATHERINE T. KRAGER, for many years proprietor of the Hotel Condon of Baltimore, Md., died of diabetes on Saturday in New Rochelle.

THERESA SCHERER, 74 years old, widow of Joseph L. Scherer, ex-Secretary of Mount Sinai Hospital, died Saturday at her home, 122 West 137th Street.

District Attorney ROBERT L. ADAMS of Lebanon, Penn., 30 years old, is dead of apoplexy at his home in that city.

HENRY C. BROWN, 74 years old, formerly deputy leader of the old Boston Brigade Band, is dead at his home in Boston.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FASSLER.—Dec. 6, 851 Hunt's Point Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Fassler, a daughter.

HIGGINS.—Dec. 7, 5 West 104th St., to Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Higgins, a son.

ROSENTHAL.—Dec. 5, 1,239 Boston Road, Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Rosenthal, a son.

SPEIER.—Dec. 6, 24 East 99th St., to the Rev. and Mrs. M. Speier, a daughter.

Engaged.

HIRSCHLER—VAN PRAAG.—Mr. and Mrs. John Van Praag, 204 West 110th St., announce the engagement of their daughter Essie to Mr. Herbert H. Hirschler of New York. At home Sunday, Jan. 12, 1913, from 3 to 6.

Married.

ARNDT—SCHIFF.—Dec. 8, Mabel Schiff to Isaac Arndt.

BERK—HAMBURGER.—Dec. 8, Rose Hamburger to Maxwell B. Berk.

FREYDBERG—KALLISH.—Dec. 1, Anna Kallish to George Freydberg.

LEVY—KAPLAN.—Dec. 4, Golde Kaplan to Adolph Levy.

RANDLE—MILLER.—Dec. 6, Almy Miller to Clement G. Randle.

RUSSAK—COHEN.—Dec. 8, Gertrude Cohen to Herbert B. Russak.

STRUTHERS—OWEN.—Dec. 7, Frances J. Owen to Charles B. Struthers.

Brooklyn.

BRADLEY—STRONG.—Dec. 5, Emma L. Strong to Thomas M. Bradley.

BRENNAN—FREEMAN.—Dec. 7, Florence M. Freeman to Maurice W. Brennan.

Died.

AITKEN.—Dec. 7, 1912, George R. Aitken, in his 67th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 182 William St., Orange, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M., on arrival of train leaving Hoboken, D., L. & W. R. R., at 2:28, for Brick Church Station.

ARNOLD.—On Dec. 6, Mary Hammett, widow of Simon W. Arnold. Services at her late residence, 21 Claremont Av., at convenience of the family. Philadelphia papers please copy.

CHAPMAN.—At Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y., Dec. 7, Miss Sara L. Chapman, aunt of Mrs. Emily W. Johns, in the 81st year of her age. Services at the home on Monday, Dec. 9, at 1:30 P. M. Interment private.

COLLICH.—On Dec. 7, Mary Collich, nee Meehan, beloved wife of John T. Collich. Funeral from her late residence, 444 West 43d St., Dec. 10, at 8:45 A. M. Mass of requiem at St. Raphael's Church, West 41st St. Interment Calvary.

COOLEY.—At Keyport, N. J., Dec. 6, Mrs. Elizabeth Avery Cooley, wife of Dr. Herbert S. Cooley. Funeral services from her late residence, Front St., Keyport, on Monday, Dec. 9, 1912, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet train at Matawan, leaving Liberty St., New York, at 11:30 A. M., C. R. R. of N. J., and Hudson Terminal, 12:30 P. M., on Pennsylvania R. R.

CORNING.—On Friday, Dec. 6, Edwin Corning, son of the late Jasper Corning, in his 78th year. Funeral service from his late residence, 272 West 94th St., on Tuesday, Dec. 10, at 10 A. M. Buffalo papers please copy.

DEMAREST.—At Englewood, N. J., Dec. 7, 1912, Elizabeth, wife of the late David Demarest, in her 93d year. Funeral services at her late residence, 44 James St., Englewood, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 9, at 8 P. M.

FORD.—Suddenly, on Dec. 1, at Nevada City, Cal., Millen Ford, son of the late Henry A. and Jane Hosack Millen Ford, of Morristown, N. J. Funeral at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, at 2:30 P. M., Dec. 9. Train leaves New York at 12:42 P. M.

GALPEN.—At Cranford, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 6, 1912, Helen C. Galpen. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 111 Holly St., on Monday, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock noon. Interment in Greenwood at convenience of family.

GRIFFIN.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., Dec. 6, Henry C. Griffin, aged 65 years. Services at his late residence, 19 Central Av., Monday afternoon, Dec. 9, at half past two. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

HARTLEY.—On Friday, Dec. 6, 1912, Jonathan Scott Hartley. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 314 West 86th St., on Monday, Dec. 9, 1912, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

HEATH.—On Dec. 8, 1912, at the New York Hospital, James Ewell Heath, in the 63d year of his age. Funeral services at the Chapel of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square and 16th St., on Monday, Dec. 9, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Richmond, Va., Washington and Virginia papers please copy.

JOSLYN.—On Saturday, Dec. 7, 1912, at his residence, 711 West 180th St., of pneumonia, Orlando W. Joslyn, son of the late Orlando W and Amelia Morgan Joslyn, aged 46 years. Funeral services from St. Monday, Dec. 9, at Church of the Holy Communion, 6th Av. and 20th St., at 4:30 P. M. Interment at Milford, Penn.

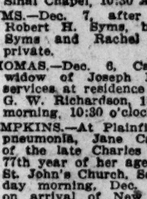
LAWRENCE.—On Sunday, Dec. 8, 1912, Clarence A. Lawrence. Services will be held at his late residence, 140 West 96th St., on Tuesday, Dec. 10, at 2 P. M. Interment at Dunderberg, N. H. Boston papers please copy.

LUDLOW.—At Summit, N. J., Dec. 7, 1912, Mariana Roset Ludlow. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MALLERY.—Suddenly, on Dec. 6, at the Manhattan Hotel, Major John C. Mallery. Funeral service at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., at 10 A. M. Monday, Dec. 9. Interment at Philadelphia. Please omit flowers.

MILLER.—On Saturday, Dec. 7, 1912, Camille Gertrude, wife of Thomas Miller, in her 53d year. Funeral service at her residence, 1,427 Glenwood Road, Flatbush, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

XMAS BOOKS for YOUNG PEOPLE



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5th Ave. and 27th St. New York.

Died.

PIERCY.—Passed away, Sunday, Dec. 8, 1912, at Union Course, L. I., John Piercy. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PLANTEN.—After a short illness, on Sunday morning, Dec. 8, at his home, 44 8th Av., Brooklyn, in his 78th year, John Rutger Planten, for many years Consul General of the Netherlands at the Port of New York. Funeral services at his late residence, Tuesday, Dec. 10, at 2 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

RAETH.—Ernest, 76. Funeral THE FUNERAL CHURCH, West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Monday, 2 o'clock. Motor cortege.

ROCKWELL.—Adele. On Sunday, Dec. 8, 1912, at her residence, 209 Hawthorne St., Flatbush, Adele, daughter of the late John J. and Margaret C. Rockwell. Funeral at convenience of the family.

SHELDON.—Mary Amelia, daughter of Henry A. and Sarah Marvin Sheldon, died Dec. 8. Funeral services, 3 P. M., Dec. 9, at residence, 88 Morningside Drive. Interment at Gray Court Cemetery, Orange County, New York, Dec. 10, 9:10 Erie train from New York. Rutland, Vt., Goshen and Newburg, N. Y., papers please copy.

STRAUSS.—Henry Strauss, beloved brother of Bertha Strauss, Mary Sladkus, Emma Schwartz, Minnie Garretson. Services Mt. Sinai Chapel, 10:30 A. M.

SYMS.—Dec. 7, after a prolonged illness, Robert H. Syms, brother of Dr. Parker Syms and Rachel M. Syms. Funeral private.

THOMAS.—Dec. 6, Catharine E. Thomas, widow of Joseph R. Thomas. Funeral services at residence of her daughter, Mrs. G. W. Richardson, 188 East 79th., Monday morning, 10:30 o'clock.

TOMPKINS.—At Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 7, of pneumonia, Jane Carr Tompkins, widow of the late Charles H. Tompkins, in the 77th year of her age. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Somerville, N. J., Tuesday morning, Dec. 10, at

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

There was a certain amount of hysteria in last week's stock market which was born, of exaggerated uneasiness over the results of the Union Pacific decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, and over the activities of the Pujo Committee. The former probably deserved the more attention as an enduring influence in the security markets, but it, as well as the other, was made to exert an unduly depressing influence upon security values. It is worth while to take count of the conditions which gave to this decision by the Supreme Court the force of an actively disturbing element, and to review at the same time the foundations upon which earlier improvement of the year in the prices of stocks was based as a help to determining wherein, if at all, the fundamental conditions have been changed.

Some among those who sit in the councils of the Union Pacific had come a considerable time ahead of last Monday's decision to feel that the decree of the Supreme Court in that case would be adverse, but the great body of the financial community looked confidently for the sustainment by the highest court of the decree of the United States Circuit Court holding that the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger was not in violation of law. The opposite pronouncement of the Supreme Court came therefore as a real surprise to most of the holders of the stocks of the roads directly affected and to the financial district generally. It was bad news which had not been expected, and it thereby exerted all the greater effect upon prices. It was not seen just how the problems raised by the decision were to be solved to the satisfaction of both the Union and Southern Pacific Companies, and it was feared that one or the other would suffer materially as a result of their enforced separation. But more than in that the real significance of the decision from Wall Street's point of view was found in its probable effect upon other anti-trust cases, including, notably, that now pending against the United States Steel Corporation. It seemed to Wall Street, or to those at least whose views were impressed upon the market that the Supreme Court had in this decision departed somewhat from the spirit of the American Tobacco and Standard Oil decisions and had struck again what had come to be regarded as the keynote of the Northern Securities decision of eight years ago, namely, that a combination which secures to itself power to be oppressive in a sense violative of the Sherman law, thereby violates that law whether its acts are of fact oppressive or not. Of course, no one passage of a decision should be taken apart from the decision as a whole, but the Street last week was most impressed with the Supreme Court's statement:

> It is the scope of such combinations and their power to suppress or stifle competition or create monopoly which determines the applicability of the act.

The viewpoint adopted was that it is even truer of the United States Steel Corporation and of some other great industrial combinations than it is of the Union Pacific's control of the Southern Pacific that it is within the scope and power of the combination to stifle competition or otherwise offend against the anti-trust act. It is altogether apart from this view of the matter than any or all of the combinations in question may have sought to avoid acts of oppression which have been within their power.

But after granting the force of this view, did it follow that the conclusion of the Street, that this meant of necessity lower than prevailing prices for the securities of the combinations which might be forced to disband, was soundly drawn? How the decreed dissolution is to be worked out is not yet definitely known even to those most closely in touch with the task, but to the detached observer there seems no serious ground on which to fear that the earning power of either property will be reduced to any substantial extent. The Union Pacific is not to be robbed of the capital which it has invested in the Southern Pacific. It perforce must withdraw that capital and devote it to other purposes, but for every dollar of its original investment in Southern Pacific the Union Pacific will receive back close to $2, thanks to the appreciation in the earning power and value of Southern Pacific since the late E. H. Harriman acquired control of it twelve years ago. Can equally profitable employment of that capital be found by the Union Pacific in some other directions? That is really the crux of the question which confronts the Union Pacific, for whatever the apparent difficulties in the way of its retaining its connection to the Pacific Coast at San Francisco over the Central and Southern Pacific lines there is no real fear that the Union Pacific will be deprived of access to San Francisco or of reasonable arrangements in respect to the exchange of traffic. Will opportunity be lacking for profitable employment of the capital soon to be released to the Union Pacific? It is not at all likely. With a system as great as that which will still be left to the parent corporation of the railway empire built up by the late E. H. Harriman, and with some sections within its territory still in need of further extensive railway construction, there will be chances enough to employ the capital which the Supreme Court's decree perforce will release from its present use, leaving it available for new purposes. Conditions in the railroad world differ much to-day from what they were when Harriman brought the Southern Pacific within the control of the Union Pacific. He needed that to give him a short through line to the Pacific Coast. The system which he so wonderfully built up, the Union Pacific, will not now be deprived of that route—public policy and the law seem both against such a possibility. May it not well prove that the Union Pacific, free to devote to other purposes the capital invested in the system which now furnishes, and almost to a certainty will continue to furnish, the Omaha-Ogden Line its connection to the Coast, will find its earning power not impaired, but fully maintained, and possibly even increased?

And passing from the properties directly concerned in last Monday's decision, the question also arises whether or not the fears of possible dissolution other than that ordered in the Union Pacific case have not pictured a worse situation than that which would actually ensue in the supposable event of an adverse decision in the United States Steel Corporation suit, or in others pending, or those which may be brought. Readjustments would be necessary, and thereby inconvenience would be entailed, but it is actually borrowing trouble of the future to assume that beyond peradventure earning power would be reduced and thereby intrinsic value impaired. If undue advantage is exercised by any combination, it is for the good of the whole situation that undue advantage should be done away with. The Tobacco Trust and the Standard Oil Trust occupied positions of such undue advantage, but these have been done away with, or, at least, greatly modified without lessening the aggregate earning power of the several separate corporate entities among which the properties of the old trusts were divided. It may be found that organizations of the size of the United States Steel Corporation are not necessary for the accomplishment of all reasonable economies of production. This, to be sure, is debatable ground, but the point that is here being made is that the Stock Exchange seemed last week to be going too far in its assumption that dissolution, such as it feared, would gradually affect values. It does not appear by way of illustration of this point that other well-integrated concerns in the steel trade have profited any less, proportionately, than the Steel Corporation itself from the improvement which has occurred in the market for steel and iron.

Measured by the general level of prices, stocks fell last week below the low point of last July and to the lowest general level recorded since last April. Since that time there has been remarkable improvement in the general business of the country, and the hopes of big crops, which were then entertained, have been realized beyond all expectation. In nowise has the influence of these factors, and particularly of the wealth which the year's crops have added to the country's store, been lessened by the matters which caused Wall Street's unsettlement last week. Why, then, were those matters so potent in causing the downward movement in prices? The answer probably is that the strain to which the money market had been subjected, and which found reflection in the deficit of a week ago, made a considerable amount of liquidation inevitable. Conducted as this was in an atmosphere of confusion caused by the uncertainty over the effects of the Union Pacific decision and of uneasiness and displeasure caused by the activities of the "Money Trust Investigating Committee," its effect upon prices was disproportionate to the actual volume of the selling. There was the unavoidable accompaniment, too, of bear pressure, which was freely exerted. It is interesting to recall, though with necessary reservation, that a deficit in the bank reserves very similar in amount to that reported a week ago preceded the conditions of July, which caused a sharp general decline in stocks. From that decline there was a rapid recovery as the bank reserves were restored and strengthened. In the present instance count must, of course, be taken of the fact that we have not yet arrived at the date when fear of the recurrence of money market stringency can be indefinitely set aside. For some weeks yet, barring the unexpected, money will remain in demand on a scale which will preclude any real ease in rates. We may, however, get gold from abroad and in other ways prepare for the end-of-the-year requirements to an extent which may lessen considerably the strain to which the banks would be put in meeting those requirements. This, however, cannot be counted on too confidently, for in a money market like the present it has been the almost invariable rule that high rates for money have prevailed until the January inflow of funds has set in. The stock market, moreover, must reckon with the possibility of the announcement of other important corporation decisions by the Supreme Court, whose influence in the event of adverse decrees might be heightened by reason of the disappointment in the financial district which was caused by the Union Pacific decision. There remains to mention, too, the reopening to-day of the Pujo Committee's inquiry into the affairs of the banks and of the Stock Exchange, but if intimations received last week regarding the willingness of the committee and its counsel to adopt a calmer and more businesslike attitude than that which marked some of the earlier hearings of the committee are borne out, Wall Street may have cause to modify very materially the adverse opinion that it has formed of this Congressional investigation. The reopening of Congress on Monday last was given relatively little heed by the financial district, partly because its proceedings were overshadowed by other and more immediate influences and partly because the belief prevailed that little or no new legislation was to be expected at this session.

LONDON BUYS FOR INVESTMENT.

But Speculation Is at a Low Level in the Stock Market.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The business on the Stock Exchange continues restricted to the smallest dimensions. Indeed, so far as speculative transactions are concerned, business is practically nil. The public prefer to keep aloof and await the final clearing up of the political situation before embarking on fresh operations.

There was, however, a fair activity in the investment sections. The underlying firmness of consols was due in a large measure to the Government's sinking fund purchases, the amount set aside last week for reduction of the debt being $1,000,000. A more important factor is the investment of the national health insurance funds, the amount paid over to the National Debt Commissioners for investment up to mid-November being $25,000,000. This will probably continue to exercise a distinct effect on the quotations of gilt-edged securities.

Americans formed practically the only weak spot in the otherwise firm, though inactive, markets, the immediate cause of weakness being the Supreme Court decision regarding the Harriman merger. There was a disposition to look for a better market next week.

The large withdrawals of gold from London, amounting during the week to $11,850,000, started discussion regarding the possibility of a 6 per cent. Bank rate.

Egypt, India, and Brazil took in two days $7,750,000 from the Bank of England, while nearly all the gold arriving in the market has been purchased for the United States. The Statist, discussing the subject, says:

"There is no necessity for any American call upon London for gold this Winter. We have no doubt that, sooner than force the Bank to raise the rate to 6 per cent., New York bankers will be able to obtain the release of some idle cash at the Treasury, or else induce the interior bankers to return some cash they have withdrawn from New York."

PARIS MARKET SLUGGISH.

The Public Keep Away and Professionals Avoid New Commitments.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The fact that a conference of Ambassadors in London has been agreed upon is regarded by the Bourse as a proof that peace is in sight, and that for a few days, at least, the market may count upon a period of tranquillity.

But if the improvement in the foreign political situation has had the effect of strengthening practically all departments, business remains at a low ebb. The public refrain from buying, and the needs of the shorts having been met, the market is now solely supported by professionals, who are generally unwilling to enter upon new or important commitments.

Copper was rather undecided all the week. It is, however, in strong position.

All the standard securities presented little interest, but closed firm.

BERLIN BOERSE NERVOUS.

Continued War Talk Has a Bad Effect on Stocks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—The Boerse is still unable to emancipate itself from the fear of a European war. As the result of the Austro-Servian crisis the market ended another spasmodic week yesterday with the prices of all issues at an average of two points lower than a week ago. The nervous anxiety of the Austrian financial world is reacting on Berlin. Industrial concerns all report favorably on conditions, but the spectre of war dominates the situation.

ALLIS-CHALMERS REORGANIZATION

Call for Third Installment of Stockholders' Assessment.

The UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT of Milwaukee having this day entered a final decree of foreclosure and sale in the pending suit to foreclose the First Mortgage of the ALLIS-CHALMERS COMPANY, dated July 2, 1906, and having provided in such decree that the sale of the mortgaged property be had sixty days after the entry of the decree, viz., February 3, 1913, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, pursuant to the terms and provisions of the PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION dated March 18, 1912, that holders of certificates of deposit for PREFERRED and COMMON STOCK of the ALLIS-CHALMERS COMPANY are hereby called upon to pay, on or before January 15, 1913, to the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Depositary under said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, the following amounts, viz.:

1. On and in respect of each share of PREFERRED STOCK, the sum of $6 PER SHARE.

2. On and in respect of each share of COMMON STOCK, the sum of $3 PER SHARE.

Certificates of deposit must be presented at the time of payment in order that the receipt of the Depositary may be stamped thereon.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE will accept additional deposits of ALLIS-CHALMERS FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization if deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK as Depositary prior to February 8, 1913.

The following amounts of outstanding bonds and stock of the ALLIS-CHALMERS COMPANY have been deposited to date under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization:

1. First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds (93% of outstanding issue)	$10,458,000
2. Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock (88% of outstanding issue)	$14,146,500
3. Common Stock (86% of outstanding issue)	$17,215,600

New York, December 4, 1912.

JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman;
CHARLES W. COX,
ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL,
R. WALTER LEIGH,
JOHN H. McCLEMENT,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
FRED. VOGEL, Jr.,
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FRANKLIN L. BABCOCK,
Secretary.

GUTHRIE, BANGS & VAN SINDEREN,
Counsel to Reorganization Committee.

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Real estate	450,000.00
Cash on hand and with banks	5,066,488.17
	$24,561,467.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,562,185.61
Circulation	1,000,000.00
Deposits	20,999,282.19
	$24,561,467.80

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HARRY T. RAMSDELL.....Cashier
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The Wall Street Journal

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THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ‡Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Data.	Quotation Dec. 7, 1912 Bid.	Quotation Dec. 7, 1912 Asked.
Adirond. El. P..	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	21¾	23¼
Do preferred	2,500,000	..	..	.....	65	66
Albany So. 5s..	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	99
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 12	85	90
Do pf. ($50)..	1,537,500	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	46½	47½
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,631,400	..	Q	Oct. 1, 12	66	69
Do 6% cum.pf	5,631,400	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	85¼	86¾
Do opt. warr.	1,604,000	..	..	.....	13	15
Do 6% notes,'21	2,100,106	3	S	F. & A.	99	100
Appalach. Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	25	26
Do preferred	2,180,000	..	..	.....	75½	77
Ariz. Power....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do preferred	850,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Asheville L. & P	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
1st s. f. 5s, '42						
Auo. & Syr. El. R. R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98½	100½
Aug.-Alk. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35.	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	94
Do pf. stock	1,900,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	75	85
Do common..	2,250,000	..	..	.....	23	35
Aug. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40..	967,000	5	S	J. & D.	100	..
Au., E. & C. R. R. 1st 5s, '41.	3,000,000	5	S	A. & O.	100½	101½
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	97½
Ben. Har.-St J. 1st 5s, '35....	810,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co.4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	90½	91¾
Do ref.ex.6s,'37	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	103	103½
Buf. Cr't'n 1st5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104	105
Buff. Gen. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	102¾
Buff. & Lacka. 1st 5s of '28...	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	96
B. & L. E.5s,'36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	65	65
B. & Lockp. 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & N. Falls El. L. & P.1stos,'42	560,000	2½	Q	F. & A.	99	100
Butte E. & P. Co.	4,037,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	190	195
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 12	97	98
Do 1st 5s, '51	4,283,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97½
Cal. Elec. Gen. Co. pf.....	600,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	77	80
Capital Trac...	12,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	123⅞	125
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	110½	110¾
Cent. Ark. & E. 1st 5s, '40.....	1,085,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97½
Central Maine Power 1st 5s..	1,923,000	5	S	M. & N.	97	99
Cent. Mex. L. & P. pf.....	1,250,000	..	..	.....	65	70
Do 6s, 1940..	1,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	89	93½
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	104	105
Chi.-Terre H. & S. E 1st 5s....	3,100,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	98
Citz. L.H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	101
Clev. El.R 5s,'13	4,651,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¾	100
Clevel'd Ry. 1st 5s, '31	5,349,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100½	101½
Col. Spgs. El.1st 5s, '20	.....	..	..	.....	97	100
Col. Spgs. L. & P. 1st 5s, '19..	.....	..	..	.....	97	100
Colum. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36..	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	95
Do common..	2,000,000	..	Q	.....	60	65
Do preferred	840,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	85	95
Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951.	10,682,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	100¼	102
st. red'm'ble..	1,709,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	101½	102
Do unstamp..						
Con. Gas, E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	88¾
Con. Tr. of N.J. Do 1st 5s, '33.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 12	75½	76½
Consum. El. & P. 5s, '36.....	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103	103¾
Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s, '36	1,481,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
C. Pow. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29.....	8,407,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Dallas El. Corp. 5s, '22	9,528,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	92
El. B. & S. pf..	3,659,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95½	97½
E.St.L. & Sub.pf	9,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	99¾b	101b
Do coll.tr.5s,'32	7,000,000	1¼	Q	F,M,A,N	..	..
Economy L.&P. 1st mtg. 5s,'56	8,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	..	96
Elec. Util. Cor. Do preferred	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
El Paso E.5s,'32	2,500,000	2	S	J. & J.	84	87
Emp. Dis. El.5s	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 1, 13	97	99
Erie & Sub. Ry. 5s, '41	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Exc. Spgs. W. G. & E. 1st 6s	970,000	2½	S	A. & O.	85	90
Fed. L. & T. Co Do preferred	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.....	4,750,000	1½	Q	Nov 30,12	82	84
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.....	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	92½b	95b
Gas & El.Sec.Co Do preferred	1,410,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	98
Ga.Lt.,P. & Rys. Do 1st 5s, '41	1,500,000	2½	S	Monthly	140	155
Guanal.P. & E. Do preferred	1,000,000	7	A		94	98
Do 6s, '32....	6,000,000	..	..	.....	..	85
Hamburg Ry. 4s of '26	2,335,000	2½	S	M. & S.	30	33
Harwood El. 5s, '39	3,500,000	..	..	.....	70	80
Ind. Un. Trac. 1st 5s	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	70	75
Int. Ry. of Buf.: Buf. Div.5s,'31	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Do deb.6s,'17	650,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	86
L.&O.Div.1st5s	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	85½
B.&L.Div.1st5s	4,273,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	99½
B.&N.FD.1st5s	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	98	100
Int. Trac 4s,'49 receipts	500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97½
J. C., H. & P.4s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	105
Joplin & Pit.Ry. 5s, 1930	18,315,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	79
Kan. C. R. & L. Do preferred	14,061,000	2	S	M. & S.	95½	97½
Do 1st 1.r. 5s	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	20	20
Do cv. 6s, '12	9,543,080	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	41	43
K. C. Belt L. 6s	9,407,500	2½	S	M. & N.	90	90½
K. C. Elv. 4s,'22	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	90
Kan. C. West.5s	5,478,000	3	S	J. & J.	104	104½
K.C. Met. St.Ryl cn.ex.1st 5s, 13	2,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	75½	78
K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1925..	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	84	85
Kan. G. & E. pf Do 5s of '22..	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	97
Leav'nw'h L.,H. & P. 5s	7,243,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	93
Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33	500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103½	..
L. Rock H. S. & W. R.R. 4s,'39	1,959,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83¾	..
Lockport G. & E. 5s of '20..	1,140,000	4	S	J. & J.	97	100
Do L., H. & P. 5s, '38..	300,000	2½	S	F. & A.	91	95
Los A.G. & E.5s	409,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Met. El. (Reading) 5s of '30.	4,693,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Min.St.Ry.6s.'13	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103½	104¾
Mobile Elec. pf	600,000	3	S	M. & N.	92½b	95½b
Do 1st 6s, '46.	852,000	1¾	Q	Nov 15,12	90	92½
Muskogee G. & E. pf.....	1,696,000	2	S	M. & N.	..	..
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,438,500	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
Nat. L. H. & P. col. tr. 5s,'19,B	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	100
Nat. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s,'20,C	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 1st 5s....	455,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
N. F. Pow.5s,'32	2,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
Niag., L. & O.P. 5s, '54	10,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 12	101½	102¼
N.Y.& Westch'r Ltg.G M4s,2004	4,850,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	92
Do deb. 5s,'54	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	82	85
N.Hud.Co Ry.5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
N. I. & Mont. P Do preferred	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Do 1st 6s, '31	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	4	5
Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948...	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	40	45
N. O. Ry. & Lt. 4½s of '35.....	10,000,000	3	S	F. & A.	89	92
Nor. St. Power. Do preferred	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	80
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	17,544,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	86	87½
Ontario Pow. 5s	5,975,000	..	..	.....	26	27¼
Do preferred	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	86	88
Okla. Ry. 5s....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	94½
Ont. P. stock...	7,362,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
Ontario Pow. 5s	8,500,000	1¼	..	Dec. 2, 12	85	..
Do deb. 6s,'21	8,566,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	95½
Ont. Transmis. 1st 5s, 1945..	3,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	94½	95½
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,838,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	92½
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	1,729,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	..
Ottum. R.& L.pf	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Do 1st 5s, '24	850,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	92½b	95b
Pac. L. & P. 5s, '51	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	100
Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes,'14	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	102
Port. Gen. El.5s	4,273,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98¾	99½
Prescott G. & E. 1st 6s, '40.....	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102½
Pub. S. Cor.ctfs	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	93
Pub U Cor.($50)	19,370,440	1½	Q	Sep 30, 12	107½	108½
Do pf. ($50)..	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	$50	..
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52	500,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	$48	$50
Rep. R. & L. Co Do preferred	1,600,000	5	S	J. & J.	97	100
Rich. L., H. & P. 5s of '14...	5,200,000	..	..	.....	25	27
Roanoke R. & E 5s '53	6,360,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	80	81
Roanoke T. & L 5s, '58	200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Roch Ry. & L.5s tax ex'pt N.Y.	V	5	S	J. & S.	95	98
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45...	1,400,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Rockld.L.& P.5s	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '39.....	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	81	85
Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
St. Clair Co. G. & E. 1st con. 5s, '59	1,504,000	5	S	M. & S.	96½	98
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
	1,591,000	2½	S	M. & S.	..	95
	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Data.	Quotation Dec. 7, 1912 Bid.	Quotation Dec. 7, 1912 Asked.
St. Louis R. R. (B'way Cable) 4½s, 1920	1,948	2½	S	M. & N.	97	97½
Sagn Val. Tr.5s	$13,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s	1,150,000	..	S	F. & A.	96	98
San Diego Con. G.& E.1st5s,'39	3,175,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23....	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Scranton El. 5s	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	103
Scran. Ry. ($50) Do pf., ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do con.5s,'32	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 12	62½	70
Seattle Elec. Co con. 5s, '29....	1,100,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	100½	101½
Seattle Ltg. 5s.	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s....	3,701,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	96½
So. Cal. Ed'n Co	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	95
South'n Pow. 5s	9,975,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s.	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Spgfld. (Mo.) R. & L.F.L.5s.'26	4,057,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	98½
Superior W.,L.& P. 1st 4s, 1931.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Stan G.& E ($50).. Do pf. ($50)..	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	84
Tampa El.1st5s	10,977,950	2	Q	Dec 16, 12	$20¼	$22
Tenn. R., L.&P.	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	$50b	$51b
Do preferred	20,000,000	..	..	.....	99	24¼
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s.	10,250,000	1¼	Q	Dec. 2, 12	23	77¼
Tri-City R. & L. Do preferred	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	76½	..
Do 5s of '23..	2,826,200	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	94	96
Unit. Elec. N.J. 4s, '49.....	8,207,000	2½	S	A. & O.	56	59
Unit. E. L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s....	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	97¾	..
Utica & M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s,'41	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	81½	82½
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	2,268,000	4½	S	M. & S.	92½	93½
Wash. R. & El. Do preferred	10,345,000	2½	S	J. & S.	95½	97
Do con. 4s,'51	6,500,000	1	Q	Dec. 1, 12	85¾	98
Wash.-Va. Ry.. Do preferred	8,500,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 12	87½	90
W. Cit. G.& E.pf	10,244,000	2	S	M. & S.	83	83½
West'n Power.. Do 6% cum.pf	1,378,000	1½	S	Nov 1, 12	50	51½
West Penn. Rys 5s of '31.	1,000,000	2	S	Nov 1, 12	77	80
West. St. G.& E. Do preferred	600,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	90b	92½b
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41	14,670,000	..	..	.....	26	27½
Wheel. El.5s,'41	6,000,000	..	..	.....	52½	56
Wheel. Tr. Co. 1st cons. 5s,'31	V	5	S	A. & O.	100½	102
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s, '35....	3,503,000	4	..	.....	56	60
	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	95b	100b
	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	95
	1,206,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	100

b—And dividends or interest accrued.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Data.	Quotation Dec. 7, 1912 Bid.	Quotation Dec. 7, 1912 Asked.
Am. Bank Note Co. ($50).....	$5,000,000	1	Q	Nov 15,12	51	53
Do pf. ($50)..	5,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 13	52½	54
Amer. Chicle....	6,000,000	1	M	Nov 15,12	214	218
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	101	103
Am. Glue Co...	800,000	2	S	Nov 1, 12	104	109
Do preferred	1,600,000	4	S	Sep. 1, 12	144	146½
Am. Graphoph..	1,500,000	3¾	..	1907	54	55
Do preferred	1,500,000	7	Q	Nov 15,12	77½	85
Am. Screw.....	3,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 12	150	160
Am. Steel F. 6s	2,455,000	3	S	A. & O.	99¼	101
Am. Typef'ders	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct 15, 12	49	51
Do preferred	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	102½	105
Am. Writ. Pap.	9,500,000	..	S	Oct. 1	2½	3
Ast. V'neer Mls. & Dock 6s, '41	490,000	6	S	J. & J.	100	105
Arlington Mills	8,000,000	8	S	J. & J.	111	115
Autosales Gum & Choco. Co.. Do 6s	6,000,000	1	V	Feb 1, 12	30	33
Bab. & Wilcox.	3,533,000	6	S	J. & J.	67	70
Bliss, E. W., Co. Do preferred	15,000,000	7	Q	J.A.J.O	101	107
Bord. C. Milk.. Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 11	80	85
Brit.-Am. Tob..	21,250,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 12	122	130
Brad. Copper... Do 6s	7,500,000	1¼	Q	Aug 15,12	112	114½
Do 7s, new..	11,000,000	y6	y	Dec 14, 12	106	107½
B.R.T. 5% notes	6,000,000	..	..	Jan. 7, 13	25	25½
Case, J. I., pf...	4,000,000	3	S	.....	10	10½
Celluloid	8,000,000	1¾	Q	M. & N.	200	202
Cen. Fireworks. Do preferred	5,925,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	100	101
Chesebr'gh Mfg	1,406,800	1	..	Dec 31, 12	141	143
Computing-Tabulating Rec... Do 6s	1,267,200	3½	A	1907	..	3
Consol. Coal ref. s. f. 4½s, '34..	500,000	$10	Q	Sep. 2, 12	23	25
Con. Rub. Tire. Do preferred	10,457,218	..	..	.....	670	700
Crocker-Wh'ler. Do preferred	7,000,000	6	S	J. & J.	45	46
Hav. Tobacco..	4,983,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	80	81½
Hav. Tob. pf...	13,596,000	2	S	J. & D.	92	93
Houston Oil.... Do preferred	4,000,000	..	..	.....	92¾	93
Int. Nickel.... Do preferred	1,149,500	..	..	.....	11	14
Interoc Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33	1,700,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	50	60
K. C. Stocky'ds Do cv. 5s, '13	500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	85	88
Lanston Mono..	29,790,700	..	..	.....	100	105
L. V. Coal Sales	4,703,800	..	..	.....	5	6½
Lima Loco. Cor. 1st 6s, 1932....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	8	15
Man. Sht. W... Do preferred	2,268,000	4½	S	M. & S.	19½	20
Marconi of Am. (new)	10,845,000	2½	S	J. & S.	95½	98
Mays Oil ($1)..	6,500,000	1	Q	Dec. 1, 12	85¾	90
McAndrew & F.	8,500,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 12	87½	90
Merg. Linotype	10,244,000	2	S	M. & S.	83	83½
Monon. Coal 1st 5s, '36	1,378,000	1½	S	Nov 1, 12	50	51½
Otis Elevator... Do preferred	1,000,000	2	S	Nov 1, 12	77	80
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41	600,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 12	90b	92½b
Wheel. El.5s,'41	14,670,000	..	..	.....	26	27½
Wheel. Tr. Co. 1st cons. 5s,'31	6,000,000	..	..	.....	52½	56
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s, '35....	V	5	S	A. & O.	100½	102
	3,503,000	4	..	.....	56	60
	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	95b	100b
	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	95
	1,206,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	100

y—Interim dividend.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Data.	Quotation Dec. 7, 1912 Bid.	Quotation Dec. 7, 1912 Asked.
Astor Trust....	$1,250,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 12	395	408
Bankers Trust..	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 12	555	565
Bd. & Mtg.Guar.	5,000,000	3½	Q	Nov 15,12	295	302
Broadway Tr...	1,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	170	180
Brooklyn	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 12	475	..
Columbia Tr. Knickerbocker	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30, 12	560	565
Central	3,000,000	9	Q	Oct. 1, 12	1035	1045
Citizens	1,000,000	3	S	Sep. 1, 12	150	..
Commercial	500,000	..	..	.....	100	105
Empire	1,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 12	300	310
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 12	535	545
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)..	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 12	1330	..
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	Jun 29, 12	218	226
First Mtg. Guar	250,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 13	122*	130
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 29, 12	235	270
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 12	310	320
Guaranty (new)	10,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31, 12	635	640
Guardian	500,000	..	..	.....	..	90
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov 1, 12	270	280
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15, 07	120	..
Hudson Trust..	500,000	3	S	July 1, 12	132	142
Kings County..	500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 12	525	..
Lawyers Mtg.Co	4,000,000	3	Q	Nov 1, 12	215	220
Lawyers T. Ins. & Trust Co...	4,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 12	218	224
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 07	125	135
Long Island....	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 12	298	305
Metropolitan ...	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 12	440	450
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	102	109
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	145	152
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 12	155	..
New York.....	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30, 12	635

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C. B. Zabriskie, V. Pres. Wm. R. Wilde, Treas.
Frederic C. Earl, Sec'y.
Chas. S. Noé, Chairman Board of Directors.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS

Total Sales Week Ende d Dec. 7, $11,787,000.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	83½	83½	83½	2
Albany & Sus. 3½s	89	89	89	3
Allis-Chalmers 5s	61	61	61	5
Allis-Chalmers 6s, t. r.	93¾	93¾	93¾	2
Am. Agr. Chem. 5s	101⅝	101¼	101¼	22
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	97	96¾	96¾	55
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	93½	93	93	22
Am. Dock & I. 5s	105½	105½	105½	25
Am. Hide & L. 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾	13
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	73	73	73	11
Am. Smelting Sec. 6s	104¾	103¾	103¾	42
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	89½	88⅞	89¼	35
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s	111⅛	111½	111½	10
Am. Thread 4s	98½	93½	93½	⅞
Ann Arbor 4s	77	77	77	1
Am. Tobacco 4s	96	96	96	6
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	89	88¼	89	4
Armour & Co. 4½s	91¼	91¼	91	33
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	78½
A., T. & S. F. adj 4s	87⅞	87½	87½	11
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	87⅜	87¼	87⅜	27½
A., T. & S. F. con. 5s	107½	105¾	106	76
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s	106⅝	106	106	17
A., T. & S. F., con. 4s, 1960	104⅛	102¾	103¼	510
A., T. & S. F., Cal. & Ariz. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	5
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	95⅝	95½	95½	7
A. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	92¼	91⅜	91½	53
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	97¼	97	97⅛	57
B. & O. prior lien 3½s	91½	90⅜	91	15
B. & O., P., L. E. & West Va. 4s	89	88⅝	88⅜	9
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	89¾	89¼	89⅜	29
Beech Creek 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
Bethlehem Steel 1st & ref. 5s	87	85⅝	85⅝	49
Bethlehem Steel 5s	96	96	96	19
Broadway & 7th Av. 5s	103½	103½	103½	2
Brooklyn City R. R. 5s	102	102	102	1
Brooklyn R. T. gold 5s	103½	103	103	30
Brook. R. T. ref. con. 4s	92	89¼	89⅜	222
Brooklyn R. T. El. 5s	101¼	101	101	4
B'klyn Un. El. 5s, stpd.	101	101	101	3
B'klyn Union Gas 5s	106½	106½	106½	2
B., C. R. & N. col. 5s	108½	108½	108½	1
Cal. Gas. & Electric 5s	95¼	94⅝	95⅛	14
Canada South. 1st 6s	100⅛	100	100⅛	52
Canada South. 2d 5s	100⅛	100	100⅛	42
Cent. Br., U. P. 4s	80	75	80	4
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	111	111	111	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	46
Central Leather 5s	95¼	94¼	94⅝	73
Central Pac. 1st 4s	95	94⅛	95	15
Cent. Pacific gtd. 3½s	90¾	90⅜	90⅜	2
Cent. of N. J. 5s	118½	118½	118½	1
Central Vermont 4s	89½	89	89	17
Ches. & Ohio cons. 5s	109⅝	109	109	17
Ches. & Ohio fund 5s	100	100	100	5
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	99⅞	99½	99⅝	78
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	93	92½	92⅝	78
C. & O., R. & A. 1st 4s	92	92	92	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	65¼	65	65¼	5
Chicago & Alton 5s	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	5
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	94½	94½	94¼	33
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	95½	95	95	148
C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s, reg.	95¼	94⅝	95	20
C., B. & Q., Ill. 3½s	85½	85⅝	85⅝	20
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 4s	98½	98½	98½	6
C., B. & Q., Ill. 4s	97⅜	97½	97⅜	14
C., B. & Q., Neb. 4s	96½	96½	96½	1
Chi. & Western 4s	77	76½	76½	5
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	110	110	110	5
Chi., Ind. & Louis. 6s	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	98¼	97⅝	98	16
C., M. & St. P. conv. 4½s, full paid	106⅜	105½	105½	286
C., M. & St. P. deb. 5s	91	91	91	2
C., M. & S. P., C. P. & W. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	4
C., M. & S. P. gen. 3½s	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	3
C., M. & St. P. ter. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	2
Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s	84	84	84	42
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	97⅝	97¼	97¼	54
C. & N. W., Mil. S. S. & N. W. 4s	93¼	93	93	56
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	87	86½	87	103
C., R. I. & P. coll. 4s	66⅜	65	65⅝	270
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	93¾	93½	93½	3
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	90¾	89	89	11
C., St. P., M. & O. 5s	102¼	102	102¼	21
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	120	120	120	½
C., St. P. & M. 6s	120	120	120	2
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	2
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	92¾	92½	92¼	4
Chino Copper 6s	181	174	174	24½
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s	97	97	97	1
Col. Industrial 5s	82¾	81½	81½	18
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	38	38	38	5
Col. & South. 1st 4s	94	93¼	93¼	51
Col. & South. ref. 4½s	93½	93⅜	93½	10
Col. & Tol. 1st 4s	92	92	92	3
C. P. R. s. f. 5s, 1931	96¼	96¼	96¼	2
D. & H. 1lien eq. 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	1
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	97½	97¼	97⅜	31
Del. & Hud. conv. 4s	97½	97	97	67
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	83½	83¾	83¼	6
Den. & R. G. consol. 4s	86⅜	86¼	86⅜	1
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	93¾	93½	93½	3
Detroit Edison 5s	101⅜	101¼	101¼	3
Detroit United 4½s	75⅝	75	75¼	18
District Securities 5s	71	69¼	69¼	40
Du Pont Powder 4½s	89¼	88½	88½	18
East Tenn., V. & G. con. 5s	109½	109½	109½	3
Erie 1st con. 4s	86½	86	86½	19
Erie gen. 4s	76¾	74½	74½	88
Erie 1st conv. 4s	94	84	85½	15
Erie 1st conv. 4s, B.	77¼	76	76	59
Erie, Penn. col. 4s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	5
Evans. & T. H. con. 6s	110	110	110	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s	107	107	107	1
Gal., H. & S. A., Mex. 6s	91	90	90	22
Gen. El. deb. 5s	105	105	105	1
Gen. El. deb. 5s, 2d pd.	102½	102½	102½	2
Gen. El. deb. 5s, temporary rects, full paid	104¼	103½	104	72
General Motors 6s	99¾	99¼	99¼	24
Gt. North. ref. 4½s	100	99⅜	100	28
Green. Bay deb. B	15	14¼	14¼	20
Gulf & Surf 1s. 5s	92	92	92	2
Hocking Valley 4½s	101	100⅞	101	11
H. & T. Cent. gen. 6s	94¾	94⅝	94⅝	9
Ill. Central ref. 4s	95½	93⅞	93⅞	81
Illinois Steel 4½s	97	96	96	13
Ind. Steel 5s	100⅞	100¼	100¼	67
Inspiration Con. Cop. 6s, cts, 2d paid	109½	108½	108½	52
Int. Rap. Transit 5s	103⅝	103⅜	103½	54
Inter.-Met. 4½s	80¾	79¾	79¾	238
Int. & Great North. 6s	107	107	107	4
Inter. Paper 6s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	15
Inter. Nav. 5s	79½	79	79	13
Inter. Steam Pump 5s	89½	89	89	7
Iowa Central ref. 4s	61	60	60	6
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	77	77	77	2
Kan. & Mich. 1st 4s	91½	91¼	91½	1
Kan. & Mich. 2d 5s	98½	98	98½	4
Kan. & Hock. C. 5s	98	98	98	1
Kansas City South. 5s	98	98	98	7
Kansas City Term. 4s	97½	97	97½	20
Kentucky Central 4s	91½	91¼	91½	5
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 5s	90⅝	90	90	13
Kings County Elev. 4s	84½	84½	84½	5
Lack Steel 5s, 1915	94¾	94½	94⅞	7
Lack Steel 5s, 1950	79	79	79	50
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102½	102	102¼	10
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101½	101	101¼	3
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	93	92⅜	92⅜	5
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	93	92½	93	67
Lake Erie & W. 1st 5s	106½	106	106¼	3
Liggett & Myers 7s	120¼	119⅝	119⅝	41
Liggett & Myers 5s	97⅛	96½	96⅝	77
Long Island unif. 4s	91	91	91	4
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	97	96¾	97	34
L., N., A. & C. 4s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	3
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	93¾	93½	93½	10
Mercan. Marine 4½s	66½	65½	65½	41
Mex. Petroleum 6s	103¼	102	102	87
Milwaukee Gas 4s	90	90	90	1
Mil. & Nor. cons. 6s	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	2
M. & St. L. cons. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
Minn. & St. L. ref 4s	63	62	62	2
M., S.P. & S.S.M. cons. 4s	96	96	96	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	94½	94	94	4
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	80¾	79⅞	79⅞	4
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	87	86	87	21
Mo. K. & T. of T. 5s	100¾	100½	100½	1
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	77¼	77¼	77¼	1
M., K. & T., S. L. Div. 4s	77½	77½	77½	1
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	100	100	100	1
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	97⅝	97¼	97¼	6
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	106	105½	105½	21
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	86¾	86¼	86½	22
Mo. Pacific 4s	71½	71	71	12
M. & O., St. L. & Col. 4s	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	5
Nat. R. R., Mex., con. 4s	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	5
Nat. Rys., Mex., 4½s	83¼	83¼	83¼	8
Nat. Tube 5s	99¾	99½	99½	63
New Or., M. & Co. 5s	87⅞	87	87¼	9
N. Y. Air Br. Co. 6s	103½	102½	102½	32
N. Y. Central deb. 4s	92⅝	91½	91½	106
N. Y. Central 3½s	88½	86½	86½	2
N.Y. Cent. gen. 3½s, reg.	85	85	85	1
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	79	78¾	78¾	30
N. Y. C., L. S. 3½s, reg.	77¾	77¾	77¾	5
N. Y. C. & S. L. deb. 4s	88	88	88	5
N. Y. & Erie 4th ext. 5s	103	103	103	12
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 6s	102¾	102¼	102¼	24
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 4s	87	86⅝	87	29
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 6s	126	124½	124½	88
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s, '55	89½	89½	89½	3
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	93	93	93	3
N. Y. Ryc. ref. 4s	77	79	76½	61
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	54¾	52¼	54	469
Niagara Falls P. 5s	102½	102¼	102¼	1
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	97¾	97¼	97½	84
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	98¾	97½	97⅝	59
Norfolk & W. cv. 4s	115½	113¾	113¾	13
Norf. & West. cv. 4s, new	114	112¾	112¾	14
Norf. & West. con. 4s	97	97	97	2½
Norf. & W. div'l 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	2
Norfolk & W., Poca., C & C 4s	90¼	90	90	22
Northern Pacific 4s	98⅜	98	98	77½
Northern Pacific 3s	68¾	67⅝	68	11
Ore., S. L. cons. 5s	108⅝	108¼	108¾	7
Ore. R. & Nav. 4s	93	92⅝	92⅝	19
Ore. Short Line ref. 4s	94⅜	93½	91½	340
Ore. Short Line 6s	111¼	111¼	111¾	14
Ozark & Cher. Cent. 6s	99	99	99	7
Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s	91⅝	91	91	41
Pacific Tel. & Tel. 5s	89⅜	90	90½	48
Pac. of Mo. 2d 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	2
Penn. gtd. 4½s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	2
Penn. 4s, 1948	102⅜	102¼	102¼	11
Penn. R. E. 4s	102	102	102	1
Penn. 3½s, 1915	96⅜	96¼	96¼	111
Peo. Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	1
Geo. G., Chi., cons. 6s	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	5
Peo. & Eastern inc. 4s	48	45	45	10
P. Lorillard 7s	121	121	121	8
P. Lorillard 5s	97¼	96⅝	96⅝	58
Phila. Co. cv. 5s, 1922	97¾	97¾	97¾	5
Pocahontas C. & C. 5s	88	88	88	1
Port. R. L. & P. cv. 5s	96	96	96	1
Providence Sec. 4s	81	81	81	5
Public Service 5s	92½	92	92⅜	14
Ray Con. Copper 6s	122½	119⅝	119⅝	44
Reading gen. 4s	96¾	96½	96½	99
Rdg. J. C. col. 4s	96¼	96	96¼	11
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	91⅝	91	91	10
Rio G. West. 4s	83⅞	82⅜	82⅜	6
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 4s	88	88	88	2
St. L., I. M. & So. 5s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	7
St. L., I. M. & South. R. & G. 4s	83½	82⅞	83	6
St. L., I. M. & So. r. 4s	81¾	81¼	81¼	26
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s	76¼	75⅝	75⅝	38
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	83½	83	83	30
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	104	104	104	1
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	90	89⅜	89⅜	29
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	80¾	80½	80½	25
St. P., M. & M. con. 4s	98	98	98	2
St. P., M. & M., Mon. 4s	95½	95½	95½	4
St. P. & Nor. P. 6s	113	113	113	1
St. P. & Sioux City 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	7
San An. & A. P. 4s	86	85	85	7
Sea. A. L. s. 4s, stpd.	86	86	86	3
Sea. A. L. adj. 5s	76⅝	75	75	83
Sea. A. L. ref. 4s	77	77	77	5
South. Bell T. & T. 5s	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜	15
South. Pacific col. 4s	96	96	92½	482
South. Pac. col. 4s, reg.	92	90	92	22
South. Pac. ref. 4s	93¾	93¼	93¼	78½
South. Pac. conv. 4s	93½	91⅞	91⅞	322
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	19
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	78½	77¾	77¾	152
South. Ry., St. L. 4s	88	88	88	1
So. Ry., Mem. 4½s-5s	106½	108½	108½	1
So. Ry., M. & O. 4s	85½	85½	85½	19
Stand. Gas & E. cv. 6s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	4
Stand. Milling 5s	89¼	88½	88½	13
Texas Co. conv. 6s	100¼	99	99	47
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	107½	106⅝	106⅝	7
Third Av. 1st 5s	107	107	107	1
Third Av. ref. 4s	81⅜	80	80	328½
Third Av. adj. 5s	74⅝	73½	73⅝	176
Tol., Peo. & W. 4s	91	90	90	6
Tol., St. L. & W. col. 4s, 1917	69	68	68	2
T., St. L. & W. 1st 4s	58	56	57½	17
Tri-City 5s	97½	97½	97½	10
Tur., Ham. & Buff. 4s	80	80	80	1
Und. El., L., inc. 6s	89	87¾	80	22
Union Bag & P. 5s	92	90	92	3
Union Pacific 1st 4s	99¼	98⅝	99	135
Union Pacific conv. 4s	102¾	98⅝	99	659½
Union Pac. ref. 4s	96¼	95½	95¾	15
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s	69	68	68¾	56
U. Ry. Inv. 5s, Pitts.	82¾	82¾	82¾	3
U. Rys. of St. L. 4s	74	74	74	2
U. S. Leather 6s	100½	100	100¼	16
U. S. Rubber 6s	103¾	103	103	25
U. S. Steel 5s	101⅝	100	100¾	506
U. S. Steel 5s, reg	101⅞	101¾	101⅝	21
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	98	97½	98	18
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	97	96⅝	96⅞	2
Va. S. W. 1st 5s	100	100	100	51
Va. S. W. cons 5s	96	95¾	95¾	7
Vandalia 4s, A	94	94	94	30
Wabash 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	9
Wabash 2d 5s	98⅞	98⅛	98⅛	17
Wabash ref. 4s	68¾	62	64¾	308
Wab., T. & Chi. 4s	80	80	80	7
Wabash ref. 4s, Equit. t. r., stamped	63½	59½	61	125
W. P. T. 1st 4s	30	30	30	8
W. P. T. 1st 4s, C. t. r.	29¾	25¼	26¼	118
W. P. T. 1st 4s, col. t.r.	25¾	25¾	25¾	10
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Col. t. r. for Cent. t. r.	29	23	25	16
W. P. T. 2d 4s, t. r.	2⅜	2¼	2¼	7
W. N. Y. & Pa. 1st 5s	106	106	106	2
Western Electric 5s	101	100⅜	101	24
Western Maryland 4s	85	84¾	84¾	41
West Shore 4s	98¼	98	98¼	10
West Shore 4s, reg	97½	97	97	10
Westchester Ltg. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	2
W. U. Tel. R. E. 4½s	95	95	95	2
W. U. T. col. t. 5s	101	100⅜	100⅜	10
West. E. & M. cv. 5s	93	92½	92½	51
Wilkes & Eastern 5s	99	98¾	98¾	3
W. & L. Erie cons. 4s	81¾	81¼	81¼	9
Wisconsin Central 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	7
Wis. Cen., S. & D. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	28

Total sales $11,439,000

United States Government Bonds.

Twos, registered	101¼	101¼	101¼	27
Fours, coupon	113¾	113¾	113¾	8
Threes, coupon	102½	102½	102½	1
Panama 3s	101¾	101¾	101¾	10
Panama 3s, registered	101¾	101¾	101¾	5

Total sales $31,000

Foreign Government Bonds.

Japanese 4½s	91	90¾	91	19
Japanese 4½s, 2d series	89¾	89¼	89¾	5
U. S. of Mexico 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	3

Total sales $27,000

New York City Bonds.

3½s, 1954	84½	84¼	84¼	6
4s, 1957	96½	96	96¼	17
4s, 1958	96½	96	96⅜	57
4s, 1959	96½	96	96¼	23½
4½s, 1960	100¾	100	100	81
4s, 1959, registered	96½	96¼	96¼	15
4½s, 1957	104¼	104	104	6
4½s, 1957, new	104½	104¼	104⅜	38
4½s, 1917	101	101	101	2

Total sales $245,500

State Securities.

N. Y. State 4s, 1962	101¼	101¼	101¼	12
Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs	55	53	55	13

Total sales $25,000
Grand total $11,787,000

Astor Trust Company

OFFICERS
E. C. CONVERSE, President
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, Vice-President
THOMAS COCHRAN, JR., Vice-President
HENRY J. COCHRAN, Vice-President
BARKLEY WYCKOFF, Cashier
JAMES R. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary
HOWARD BOOCOCK, Treasurer

DIRECTORS
BENJAMIN ALTMAN, B. Altman & Co.
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS IN THE WEEK ENDED DEC. 7, TOTAL WEEK'S SALES, $3,469,710.

Range for Year 1911. High.	Range for Year 1911. Low.	Range for Year 1912. High.	Date.	Range for Year 1912. Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Dec. 7. Bid	Ask.	Week's Net Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent	Period.	Range for Week Ended Dec. 7. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 7, '12.
..	..	3½

WHEAT TRADE UPSET BY HEAVY MOVEMENT

Enormous Distribution at Home Offsets Export Increase—Argentine Crop a Factor in Coarse Grains.

PROVISIONS GO STILL HIGHER

Cotton Hangs on Impending Government Reports as Private Estimates Conflict—Cloth Trade Feels Balkan Armistice.

The action of the wheat market the last week has been without decided interest or tendency. Prices have again drifted with not enough in the way of news bearing on either side of the market to have any real effect on values. This absence of interest in the market has naturally made for very narrow fluctuations and also for a lack of commitments either on the part of professionals or those operating for a long term.

The end of the year is bringing discussion as to the situation of supplies in the United States and to what extent the export movement has lessened the burden of carrying the crop raised the past year. The first six months of the season is practically over and the consumption of wheat for domestic purposes has been large. This has been more apparently in distribution than in actual consumption. According to the Government the total requirements for food in the United States for the year are 516,000,000 bushels, so that the food for six months will take 258,000,000 bushels. The seed requirements for the entire country are estimated at 70,000,000 bushels, of which about 45,000,000 bushels are for Winter wheat and have already been used. This accounts for 363,000,000 bushels for the entire country.

From the standpoint of supplies available for delivery in the contract markets of the country, the question of the distribution of wheat east of the Rocky Mountains is the important one. The total food and seed requirements of the mountain States and Pacific States are estimated by the Government at 48,000,000 bushels for food and 7,388,000 bushels for seed. Montana is included in this Government division. It should be included in the eastern division, as its wheat production is east of the Rockies.

The Government analysis shows a total surplus for the year of 134,334,000 bushels in excess of food requirements. This is on the basis of 5.3 bushels per capita for food and 1.38 bushels per acre for seed. The surplus in the mountain States and on the Pacific Coast, Montana being included in the eastern division, is 65,972,000 bushels, leaving 69,362,000 bushels for the surplus of wheat east of the Rockies.

Exports of wheat for the first four months of the crop year up to Nov. 1 from the Atlantic and Gulf ports have been 39,619,000 bushels, including flour. Estimating the exports for November and December, at an average of the four months, would make the total for the six months of the crop year to Jan. 1 about 60,000,000 bushels. This deducted from the total available surplus from east of the Rockies, according to the Government figures of the requirements, State by State, shows that on Jan. 1 there should be about 9,000,000 bushels left for export from east of the Rockies, and likely to be a surplus pressing for sale. The carryover on July 1 last was a comparatively small one, amounting to only about 75,000,000 bushels. This is not likely to be materially reduced, excepting at considerably higher prices.

The trouble with this Government analysis of the supplies and requirements of wheat is the failure to work out in the way of actual distribution. For instance, last year the Government made a surplus of wheat for the country of only 44,916,000 bushels. The surplus in the mountain and Pacific Coast States was given at 59,880,000 bushels, so that the States east of the Rockies had a deficit according to these figures of about 15,000,000 bushels. The exports of wheat and flour from east of the Rockies for the year were, however, about 50,000,000 bushels, indicating that the figures for home consumption were wrong, or else the Government estimate of the crop for 1911 was much too low. The surplus east of the Rockies was reduced for the year about 10,000,000 bushels so that it is possible the crop was underestimated 40,000,000 bushels, which would agree with many private ideas regarding the crop. Assuming this year's figures of the crop are correct the export movement from east of the Rockies is reaching what might be called a danger point.

The trade to a certain extent has been demoralized by the record interior movement. The primary receipts up to Saturday night have this year been 224,000,000 bushels against 150,000,000 bushels last year, an increase of 74,000,000 bushels. While there has been a moderate increase in the exports, possibly 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels so far in excess of last year, the visible supply has increased less than last year, due to an enormous domestic distribution. The deficit in the crops of the North Atlantic section of the country is figured by the Government in round numbers at 120,000,000 bushels, compared with 121,000,000 bushels deficit last year. In the South Atlantic division the deficit is 32,000,000 bushels against 29,000,000 bushels, while the deficit in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin was this year 80,000,000 bushels against a surplus last year of 16,000,000 bushels. The great surplus of the season was in the Spring wheat States, Nebraska and Kansas, including Montana, of 343,000,000 bushels against a surplus last year of 171,000,000 bushels, a net increase in surplus of 172,000,000 bushels. The distribution of this immense supply into the Central West, East, South Atlantic and South Central sections readily explains the remarkable domestic distribution of wheat this year.

The foreign situation has changed but little. Argentine news has been in the main a little less favorable and extreme optimistic ideas are being reduced somewhat. World's exports continue heavy, but the European demand is also heavy, and the greatly increased world's exports compared with last year are not creating any burdensome surplus.

CORN.

The corn market has been somewhat irregular. The December delivery showed an advance due to covering of shorts, partly owing to the disappointing movement of new corn. The receipts have been much lighter than last year, and this has naturally had effect on the market, which was steadily sold down, with the idea that the movement would be big and the grading excellent. While it is admitted that the quality of the corn is excellent, there is still considerable moisture in the corn, and with the comparatively damp and mild weather the danger of handling corn is greatly increased. This possibly accounts for the light receipts of new corn. During the last week the receipts were nearly 2,000,000 bushels less than last year. This was in part due to the price. A year ago December corn was selling around 62 to 63 cents, while this year the price has been from 47 to 50 cents. The discount of corn compared with last year is by no means as great as the discount for oats, and when taken on the basis of pound values, the decline of oats prices compared with corn is vastly greater. The country demand for corn, it is asserted, will be less than last year, owing to the large supplies of other feedstuffs and lower prices and the comparatively small supplies of live stock through the country. The Fall has also been open and cattle were in the fields later than usual. Considerable export business has developed during the week, and contention is made that Europe will take a large amount of corn during the next six months, particularly as the great shipments of corn from the Argentine will soon be over. The Argentine this year has exported 173,000,000 bushels since May 1. Exports of anything like such a total as this of American corn during the next six or eight months would be a very material factor in the American situation. American prices are now not greatly over the Argentine prices. Argentine January corn is quoted at 54 cents in Buenos Aires, and f. o. b. corn at New York at about 55 cents.

OATS.

In oats the market has been very quiet but quite steady. This has been due to the persistently heavy interior shipments. Although the receipts at primary centres are materially in excess of last year the shipments are also materially in excess, and again the past week the shipments were ahead of the receipts indicating another decrease in the interior stocks of oats. The Eastern demand is reported to be somewhat less active and the export demand has also decreased. The shipments of oats are still large, however, and will continue large for some weeks. The forward demand for oats has fallen off evidently, owing to the very promising Argentine crop. Latest estimates indicate an Argentine surplus this year of 100,000,000 bushels. For the year just ending the Argentine exports have so far been 65,000,000 bushels.

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products has advanced to still higher levels during the week, but with a very limited volume of business. The advance was in face of a heavy movement of hogs. Receipts the first two days of the week were the heaviest of the season, the Tuesday arrivals at points amounting to 144,000. Later in the week the receipts fell off, possibly due to the decidedly unfavorable weather through the country. The market for live hogs was not materially influenced by the larger receipts, but continued firm. The monthly statement of product stocks showed, as expected, a falling off in the stock of pork and lard, and the total stock of ribs was less than 1,000,000 pounds. The aggregate supply of meats at Chicago in round numbers were 49,000,000 pounds, against 51,000,000 pounds a month ago, and 83,000,000 pounds last year. The stock of lard amounted to about 16,000,000 pounds, against 21,000,000 pounds a month ago, and 30,000,000 pounds last year. Prices for nearby delivery of product continue decidedly over last year. Lard and ribs are about 2c a pound over, and pork $4 a barrel. This is undoubtedly due to the small supplies, but the forward deliveries are at a discount, reflecting expectation of a larger movement of hogs later in the season.

COTTON.

This will be a momentous week for the cotton trade, with the attention of all centred on the Government reports to be promulgated. Speculative commitments have been in the course of curtailment for several days, and it has been evident that trade interests have been anxiously awaiting developments which are being looked forward to for the purpose of determining the supply possibilities.

The Census Bureau will issue figures at 10 A. M. to-day showing the amount ginned to Dec. 1, but, as the crop estimate is scheduled on Thursday, it is not believed that the ginning statistics will exert other than temporary influence. Furthermore, there is a wide divergence of opinion as to the amount yet to be ginned, so that nothing really of a conclusive nature can be deduced from to-day's report.

For the last two weeks the trade has been flooded with advices from the South to the effect that ginning has been carried on at a rate never before equaled and that to Dec. 1 there has been fully 75 per cent. of the crop passed through ginneries. It is obvious that there has either been more than the usual exaggeration in the Southern accounts of rapid ginning, or else the large crop ideas (those of a commercial crop of around 15,000,000 bales) will have to be abandoned, as it is not likely that the report to-day will give a quantity to satisfy opposing forces.

It is noteworthy, however, that in conservative quarters where a crop from 14,200,000 bales to 14,400,000 bales is being anticipated, that the tendency is to expect ginning figures of only about 11,750,000 bales. This they contend will mean almost as much for the period as last year when there was an enormous quantity available, and even if the amount to be ginned is smaller proportionately than in any other crop year, the second largest outturn on record would be indicated. During the week there were some private reports given out which were for a crop of from 14,250,000 to 14,600,000 bales, but there are any number of the opinion that the yield will total to only 13,800,000 or thereabout. An average of these forecasts seemingly represents the feeling in some unbiased quarters.

A year ago there was considerable agitation through the South due to the low cotton prices which prevailed and there were emphatic assertions that the crop was being overestimated. This unquestionably influenced sentiment and perhaps accounted to some extent for the ultra-conservatism of the Government. It will be remembered that the official report in December last year was for an outturn of 14,885,000 bales, an underestimate of about 700,000 bales. It remains to be seen whether the persistent advices of very little cotton left to be ginned will influence crop reporters as it undoubtedly has caused a modification of views in local circles.

Information from all centres, domestic and foreign, suggests that spinners are awaiting the Government statistics. The inference is that, in the event of the smaller crop estimates being confirmed by the official stamp, there will be no material abatement in the inquiry from consumers, notwithstanding the fact that prices have advanced about $10 per bale from the low of the season. On the other hand, while holders of actual cotton are at present firm in their stand, their attitude may be altered by a crop estimate indicating a yield, including linters, of about 14,500,000 bales.

There is little disposition to ignore the trade situation, however. Recent accounts make it evident that there is a diminution in buying of manufactured stuff, but mills, particularly those in this country, have sold so freely, during the last several weeks or so, as to preclude the possibility of an imminent reaction in their cloth prices. The higher levels of the raw material have militated to a small degree against a further expansion in business, and discussion of a probable change in the tariff also tempers optimism, but, withal, a satisfactory outlook is generally conceded. Relating to the foreign trade situation, less uneasiness over the Balkan affairs and a rise in the silver market are important factors conducive to a liberal consumption.

The export movement gives some indication of falling off, but inasmuch as it now totals 4,200,000 bales or nearly 100,000 bales in excess of last year's record, there is room for a substantial diminution in the outward flow of cotton. The Chronicle places the amount on shipboard not cleared at 327,000 bales against 249,000 last year. An analysis of the spinners takings show that American mills have received 2,017,000 bales against 2,012,000 a year ago, but foreign spinners have taken only 1,350,000 bales, as against 2,685,000 in 1911. The into-sight thus far for the season is 7,869,000 bales against 7,968,000 a year ago, with the visible supply of all kinds of cotton 5,646,000 bales against 4,862,000 for the preceding year.

COTTONSEED OIL.

Irregular price changes were witnessed in the cotton seed oil market during the last week. Conflicting influences served to alternately change the trend of speculative operations and to cause a more mixed sentiment. Quotations tended higher at times in sympathy with the evident strength of crude oil and seed at the South, but enthusiasm on the bull side was discouraged by the disinclination of consumers to purchase in significant volume.

The trade has conceded a moderate production of oil this season, although the assimilation of these supplies is a matter of conjecture. The dearer descriptions were readily absorbed until recently, but it is generally admitted that with the attractiveness of compound lard and the high prices for butter, &c., the prospects favor a continuation of a substantial inquiry for the better grades of cottonseed oil which can be used to advantage under the circumstances.

Consumers of the cheaper varieties have shown only perfunctory interest. It is not thought that soap makers will use half the quantity of last season, which was estimated by some authorities at approximately 600,000 barrels. Exports of cottonseed oil are fair, but materially behind those of last season. According to the National Provisioner the shipments thus far this season amount to only 151,000 barrels, against 208,000 a year ago, and from interests usually well informed the prediction is ventured that contracts to foreigners, now on the books of distributers, are much below those of last season.

The various crop estimates submitted by private sources have led to a disposition to await the official estimate of the cotton outturn on Thursday. In most circles, however, a quantity of seed cotton approaching 14,000,000 bales is being anticipated. In view of the high prices of seed and its greater producing qualities, there are many imbued with the idea that the oil production will come within 100,000 barrels of last year, when it was roughly 3,620,000 barrels. If such an amount is to be realized the crush will have to be 75 per cent. against 70 last year, the refining losses about 2 per cent. less than those of 1911, and the yield per ton of seed just a shade over the average of 40 gallons. Of course, the cotton crop may afford a surprise, but it will be remembered that 200,000 bales or so would alter results only to the extent of about 50,000 barrels.

WEEK'S CURB TRANSACTIONS.

INDUSTRIALS.

3,700	Allied Sec. Co.	90	85	85	— 2
86,500	Brit.-Am. Tob.	25⅜	24⅝	25¼	+ ½
300	Cluett-Peabody.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	..
100	Cluett-Pea. pf.	102½	102½	102½	..
785	Deere pf.	102	101	101	— ⅝
1,950	Em.-Brant	75	71¼	71¼	— 3½
2,145	Em.-Brant. pf.	100	98⅝	99½	..
2,925	Houston Oil.	25	20	20	— 4
380	L. V. C. S. Co.	236	230	230	— 5
500	M. S. Co. w. i.	72⅝	70	70	— 2¼
1,100	M. S. Co. pf. w. i.	104	103⅝	103¾	— ¼
1,000	Mar. of A. new.	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
20,000	Mays Oil	23	13	14	— 8
325	Oil Fds. of M.	2	2	2	..
400	Pett.-Mulliken.	33½	32¼	33½	..
100	Pett.-Mull. pf.	99	99	99	— 1
150	St. Oil of N. J.	390	382	382	— 8
8,350	Tob. Prod. pf.	102	99½	99⅞	— ⅝
37,500	Un. Cig. Stores w. i.	117¾	114¾	115⅞	+ 1
1,000	Un. Cig. Stores pf. w. i.	118½	116¾	116¾	— 3¼
100	U. S. L. & H. new	12⅝	12⅞	12¾	..
50	U. S. L. & H. new	80	80	80	+ 4
6,780	Wileys Ov'l'd.	71½	68¾	70	..
5,900	Wileys O'l'd pf.	101½	100	101	..

RAILROADS.

21,000	Gt. Nor. rts.	3	2⅝	2 13-16	..
7,200	Man. Transit.	2	1⅝	1¾	..

MINING.

4,500	Alaska G. M.	10¼	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
5,500	*Beaver Con.	46	41	41	— 1
11,800	*Big Four	55	50	54	+ 1
61,000	Braden Copper.	10¼	9½	10½	+ 1
1,050	B. Col. Cop.	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
2,170	Buffalo Mines.	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
1,500	Butte & N. Y.	2	1⅞	1⅞	—3-16
1,300	Chester. Con.	10	9	10	..
14,700	*C. O. D. Con.	6	4½	4½	..
3,900	Con. A. S., new.	½	7-16	½	+1-16
600	D.-D. Cop.	1 15-16	1 13-16	1 15-16	—3-16
100	*Dal. Daisy.	4	4	4	..
9,000	*Dia. Black-B.	3	3	4	..
8,650	El Paso, new.	6½	6	6	— ⅝
300	*Florence.	65	62	62	..
13,000	Giroux Mining.	4⅝	3½	3⅝	— 1
7,500	Goldfield Min.	7	5	5½	— ½
3,300	Greene-C., new.	9½	9	9¼	— ⅝
1,000	*G. Cop. M. & S.	4	4	4	..
3,000	Kerr Lake.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
860	La Rose com.	2 9-16	2¼	2 9-16	..
1,700	Ltg. Ck. G. D.	3½	2½	3¼	+ ⅝
600	Mason Val., n.	12	11½	11½	— ½
7,080	McKinley-Dar.	2¼	2 3-16	2¼	+1-16
20,800	*Mut. Min. Co.	58	54	58	— 2
4,800	Nevada Hills.	1½	1 5-16	1 7-16	+3-16
2,000	Nip. Mines.	8⅝	8½	8⅝	..
700	N. Butte Dev.	⅝	5-16	⅝	+ ⅛
5,400	Ohio Copper.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—1-16
9,025	P. S. & R., w. i.	2 3-16	1⅞	2 3-16	+3-16
9,100	Stewart Min.	1 15-16	1 13-16	1⅞	..
82,300	*Tonop. Merg.	85	75	83	+ 9
2,750	Tonop. Exten.	2⅝	2½	2½	..
700	Ton. M. of N.	6½	6 7-16	6½	+1-16
200	Tri-Bullion	9-16	9-16	9-16	— ⅛
7,250	Tularosa	1 3-16	1	1 1-16	— ⅛
645	Tulumne C.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
2,800	Wes. E. Con.	1⅝	1 15-16	1⅝	..
35,500	*Wetl. Sil. M.	29	25	25	— 3
6,780	Yukon Gold.	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$158,000	Brad. Cop. 6s.	205	186½	200	+14
76,000	Brad. Cop. 7s.	205	186½	190	+ 4
15,000	Brad. Cop. 7s, new	205	199	203	+23
137,000	Brklyn R. T. 5 % notes.	96⅝	96 7-16	96 9-16	—1-16
81,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1960.	99⅝	99¼	99¼	— ⅛
71,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1962.	99⅝	99½	99⅝	— ⅛
50,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. 5 p. c. notes.	99 9-16	99½	99¼	— ⅛
145,000	West. Pac. 5s.	84½	85½	84½	+ ½

MEAT IMPORTS MAY COME.

Beef Shortage, Having Stopped Exports, May Bring Meat Here.

The complete halt in beef exports during the months of September, October, and November may be followed by imports of meat from South America. The United States up to a decade ago brought in no corn or wheat except for special purposes, and the surplus grain-growing countries practically were never called upon to supply shortages here. The shortage of corn in 1908, when the price per bushel in New York went up to 89 cents in August, resulted in heavy importations of Argentine corn for the first time in history, some 204,000 bushels being imported in spite of the duty. The shortage of beef cattle is one which cannot be remedied over one season, as is most often the case when there is a short harvest of the cereals, for it takes three or four years to produce a full-weight steer. Therefore, some observers of the situation predict that the continuance of high beef prices here may be expected to bring meat in from Argentina, in spite of the duty of 1½ cents a pound. The chief factor operating against imports is the practical control exercised over the South American dressed beef trade by the same packing interests which dominate the field in the United States. The sea voyage is too long to make the importation of live cattle practicable, but unless there should be a sharp falling off in American consumption to balance the high prices now prevailing, it is believed America will take Argentine meat in the same manner that she has on occasion imported Argentine corn, and has heavily added to her foreign purchases of hides.

The importation of hides and skins has vastly increased as a result of the shortage of beef, and the importations for the calendar year will have exceeded any previous year on record with the close of this month. The quantity imported in the calendar year 1912 will be about 600,000,000 pounds, and the value about $120,000,000, against 300,000,000 pounds, valued at $59,000,000, in 1904, both quantity and value having thus doubled in less than a decade.

The Department of Commerce and Labor makes this explanation of the heavy increase in the imports of hides and leather:

"This increase in importation of hides and skins, while due in part to increased activity among the manufacturers of the country, is also, in some degree, the result of a reduction in the number of cattle slaughtered in the United States, since the live stock receipts at the principal slaughtering centres were in 1911 and 1912, respectively, about 10 per cent. below the average of the years immediately preceding.

"The whole world is contributing to these requirements of American manufacturers of leather, but the imports of the hides of cattle come from practically every country of the world, especially from our Latin-American neighbors, Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador."

GOOD KNIT GOODS DEMAND.

Local Market More Settled Than It Has Been for Some Time.

With several additional lines of cotton ribbed underwear for Fall, 1913, opened last week the general condition of this end of the local knit goods market was more settled than it had been in some time. There was a good demand for heavy weight garments, and many of the leading selling agents have already put under order a large proportion of the production of their mills. Prices are considerably higher than last year, but jobbers seem anxious to buy, and the outlook is considered favorable. On women's ribbed underwear the advance business has been unusually good. One of the leading manufacturers reports more orders booked now than in the middle of March a year ago. Spring lines have been well taken throughout the country, and mills manufacturing these goods are practically sold up.

Jobbers and wholesale distributors of hosiery have generally finished with orders for immediate delivery, and are looking forward to a large Spring business. A greater volume of orders has already been placed than in a number of years. Retailers have apparently begun to feel the necessity of placing orders early because of the scarcity of desirable merchandise on the market at the present moment, and the resulting early buying has been more than pleasing to the trade.

CRUDE RUBBER PRICES UP.

Local Market Stronger Last Week—Smoked Sheets Advance Sharply.

After showing a slight weakness in one or two of the minor grades on the opening day, the local crude rubber market recovered strongly last week and closed with the most used sorts at higher levels than for some time. Stimulated by the higher prices obtained at the fortnightly auction in London, trading among dealers was quite heavy. This activity was reflected in the general strength of the market. Manufacturing interests were reported in some instances to have covered for a short time against the rise, but this buying was not all that could be desired. Opinions regarding the amount of rubber available here differed somewhat, but the impression prevailed pretty generally that present stocks were by no means liberal.

A noticeable feature of the week was the sharp advance in the price of East India smoked sheets in this market. Three distinct advances in the course of the week were reported, and closing levels showed an advance of 5 to 6 cents a pound over final figures of the week previous. A high level of $1.12 was reached on this grade on Friday, 3 cents a pound higher than the top price quoted on the best Brazilian rubber. Other rubbers that showed advances were Upriver, fine; Caucho, ball; Ceylon, biscuits and sheets, and pale crepe.

WAVE RAKES LINER'S BRIDGE.

Big Sea Damages the St. Paul—Two Other Ships Also Late.

Three more Atlantic liners arrived yesterday showing evidence of a stiff battle against wind and seas. The St. Paul, from Southampton, was twenty hours late, and had her smokestacks covered with a white coating of brine. A big sea that rolled over her bows on Wednesday morning smashed in the door of Capt. Passow's cabin, on the bridge deck, carried away part of the bridge rail, twisted up an iron stanchion like a piece of paper, and broke the glass in the wheelhouse ports. The Atlantic Transport liner Minnetonka, also late, passed through the storm safely, so far as damage to the vessel was concerned, except that the bright red of her funnel was changed to a glistening white by the salt waves smashing against it. Miss Emile Morrison, a first-class passenger, was hit by a sea on Wednesday as she was promenading on the hurricane deck and thrown against the rail, badly bruising her right arm.

Capt. Maurras of the French liner Lorraine, which was the last to arrive at her pier, twenty-four hours late, said that the weather had been very bad for the first four days after leaving Havre, and was slightly better on this side of the Grand Banks. One of the big waves which struck the vessel during the westerly gale last Tuesday, he said, carried away thirty feet of the rail under the bridge, on the starboard side, and ripped the asbestos cover off the steam pipes which went along the deck. The constant pounding of the head seas also opened the joint between the two bow plates right in the eyes of the ship, just above the foc's'le deck, where the anchors are made fast, but did not do any serious damage.

CANNED GOODS MART DULL.

The approach of the inventory season kept the operations of jobbers in the local canned goods market at a low ebb last week. Only stock required for near-by wants was taken, and, excepting in instances where prices were quoted to their benefit, wholesalers did not pay much attention to the offerings of the packers. Despite the lack of demand, the tone of the market was fairly steady. Stocks of the more staple goods were light, and there was not much selling pressure exerted.

Tomatoes were about the weakest staple offered in the vegetable market, the 82½ cents quoted on Standard No. 3 Marylands by some holders in the previous week being shaded to 80 cents flat in several instances. This figure was evidently more to the liking of buyers, for a good volume of orders was reported as a result. Offerings of 77½ cents, however, were said to have been flatly refused at Baltimore. Standard corn was taken in a fairly active way, though with a general absence of speculation. Beans, asparagus, peas, squash, and other lines were rather quiet.

Some improvement in the call for spot California fruits marked the week in that end of the trade. Stocks were light, and the market quite firmly held. Canned fish transactions resulted in little that was new.

REDEMPTION OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF

The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage of THE EQUITABLE ILLUMINATING GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, dated February 1st, 1898, Two Hundred and Twenty-five (225) Bonds were this day drawn in accordance with the requirements of Article Third of the Mortgage, being bonds numbered:

6	928	1691	2839	3392	4358	4916 6084
43	936	1726	2868	3395	4384	4948 6171
63	987	1866	2870	3410	4388	4966 6192
109	994	1845	2905	3413	4390	4977 6297
174	998	1867	2938	3474	4440	5023 6338
277	1019	1960	2950	3506	4459	5031 6366
514	1071	1972	2969	3518	4491	5041 6393
322	1106	2055	2996	3554	4532	5063 6435
345	1134	2181	3001	3626	4557	5084 6442
885	1158	2207	3004	3645	4574	5179 6510
392	1210	2286	3035	3659	4609	5192 6517
426	1220	2348	3239	3661	4616	5246 6564
443	1238	2361	3051	3681	4620	5286 6587
490	1353	2381	3076	3706	4656	5333 6596
495	1373	2384	3087	3711	4661	5459 6646
506	1381	2413	3104	3770	4676	5467 6770
537	1425	2436	3118	3785	4690	5510 6836
584	1464	2460	3153	3789	4706	5565 6860
604	1487	2498	3188	3792	4720	5626 6905
617	1506	2552	3240	3887	4725	5641 6975
625	1513	2553	3241	4009	4748	5690 7007
652	1530	2597	3268	4038	4803	5701 7059
688	1544	2631	3275	4069	4832	5736 7060
715	1551	2650	3276	4112	4817	5781 7110
764	1588	2737	3286	4244	4825	5886 7141
766	1617	2780	3301	4251	4875	5926 7165
775	1676	2782	3343	4326	4876	5943 7423
811	1679	2789	3350	4344	4884	6078 7484
840						

These bonds will be paid at 105 and accrued interest to January 1st, 1913, on presentation at the office of The New York Trust Company, No. 26 Broad Street, New York City, on and after January 2nd, 1913. Interest will cease on the above bonds on January 1st, 1913.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
December 2d, 1912.

The Guanajuato Power & Electric Co.

Upon request of the above-named Company, which desires to purchase $15,000 of its bonds issued under mortgage to this company, as Trustee, dated October 1, 1902, we call for proposals for the sale of such bonds. Proposals stating number of bonds offered and price should be sent to us at our office, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York, on or before December 23rd, 1912, at twelve o'clock noon.

The right is reserved to reject any bid.

New York, December 2, 1912.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By CALVERT BREWER, Vice-President.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSALIE DE GEDALIA DEFRENOIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of HORKHEIMER & COHEN, No. 19 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1912.

LUTHER H. CHAMBERS, Executor.
HORKHEIMER & COHEN, Attorneys for Executor, 19 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GUEUTAL, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE GUEUTAL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 648 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of August, 1912. FREDERICK S. MYERS, Executor. HAMILTON R. SQUIER, Attorney for Executor, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REORGANIZATION OF

United States Motor Co.

ALDEN-SAMPSON MANUFACTURING COM'Y
BRUSH RUNABOUT COMPANY
COLUMBIA MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DAYTON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
AND
MAXWELL-BRISCOE MOTOR COMPANY

The Committee acting under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, dated October 10, 1912, announces that over 90% of the indebtedness of the companies above mentioned has been deposited subject to the Plan. In order to enable the creditors whose claims have not yet been deposited to participate in the benefits of the Plan, the Committee has determined to accept the deposit of additional debentures, notes and claims without penalty until the close of business on **DECEMBER 9, 1912.**

Notice is hereby given to the holders of **certificates of deposit representing preferred and common stock** of the United States Motor Company and of Columbia Motor Car Company that there has been called and is payable in New York funds on or before the close of business **DECEMBER 9, 1912,** $2.40 in respect of each share of stock of the par value of $100 represented by their certificates of deposit (a second installment of 10% of the amounts payable in respect to said shares.) Certificates of deposit must be presented at the time of such payment for notation thereon of the payment of said second installment. Failure to make such payment within the period limited as above will result as provided in the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization in the exclusion of the holder of such certificates of deposit so defaulting from the benefits of the Plan and the forfeiture of the stock represented thereby and all previous payments made in respect thereof.

A considerable amount of stock having been already deposited under the Plan, the Committee desires to give to the holders of undeposited stock a further opportunity to participate in the benefits thereof. Accordingly holders of **preferred and common stock** of United States Motor Company and of Columbia Motor Car Company may become parties to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization by depositing their stock certificates, endorsed in blank for transfer and bearing all stamps required by the laws of the State of New York, on or before the close of business on **DECEMBER 9, 1912,** and at the same time making payment in New York funds on account of the amounts payable in respect of said stock, as provided in the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, (a) $2.42 for each share of stock of the par value of $100 deposited, representing the first installment of 10% payable in respect to said shares on or before November 9, 1912, with interest thereon, and (b) the further sum of $2.40 for each share of stock of the par value of $100 deposited, representing the second installment of 10% payable in respect to said shares on or before **DECEMBER 9, 1912.**

All deposits of debentures, notes, claims and shares of stock must be made with, and all payments in respect of certificates of deposit and shares of stock must be made to, CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the Depositary under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City. Proofs of claims, assignments and powers of attorney must accompany the deposit of all debentures, notes and claims. The secretary of the Committee upon application therefor will furnish copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization and forms for proof of claims, assignments and powers of attorney.

NO DEPOSITS OF DEBENTURES, NOTES, CLAIMS OR SHARES OF STOCK WILL BE ACCEPTED AFTER THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON DECEMBER 9, 1912, EXCEPT WITH THE CONSENT OF THE COMMITTEE AND UPON SUCH TERMS AS IT SHALL IMPOSE.

Dated New York, November 15, 1912.

GEORGE W. DAVISON, Chairman;
CHARLES H. SABIN,
BENJAMIN STRONG, JR.,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
JAMES C. BRADY,
EUGENE MEYER, JR.,
NEAL RANTOUL,
ELISHA S. WILLIAMS,
Committee.
JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
Counsel.
A. S. CAMPBELL, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

YUKON GOLD COMPANY.

165 Broadway, New York, December 2nd, 1912.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the YUKON GOLD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, care of Williamson, Burleigh & McLean, No. 242 Water Street, Augusta, Maine, on the 13th day of January, 1913, at two o'clock P. M. The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at three o'clock P. M., December 24th, 1912, and reopen January 14th, 1913, or upon the final adjournment of the meeting.

CHAS. K. LIPMAN, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Queensboro Development Corporation, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at Room 1,140, No. 1,326 Broadway, New York City, on the

10th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1912,

at 12 o'clock, M.

Dated New York, November 25th, 1912.

WM. J. WHEELER, Secretary.

YUKON GOLD COMPANY.

165 Broadway, New York, December 2nd, 1912.

DIVIDEND NO. 14.

The Directors of the Yukon Gold Company have this date declared a quarterly dividend on the issued capital stock of the Company, at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum, or seven and one-half cents (7½c) per share, per quarter, designated dividend No. 14, payable December 31st, 1912, to all stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., December 13th, 1912. The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at 3 o'clock P. M., December 13th, 1912, and reopen December 18th, 1912.

CHAS. K. LIPMAN, Secretary.

KOLB BAKERY COMPANY.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of KOLB BAKERY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, at 30 Church Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 11th day of December, 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for

THE BUSINESS WORLD

NORTHWEST OUTLOOK GOOD.

Bankers There See Bright Prospects for Business.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 8.—The business outlook for 1913, seen by the bankers of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, is favorable. Letters sent out by the Portland office of R. G. Dun & Co. have brought replies from about sixty bankers in the three States to this effect. The views of the bankers are summarized as under:

From Oregon.—Portland—Money is in active demand for legitimate business purposes. Labor is well employed, crop conditions have been good, and the lumber industry has been revived. The prospects for the coming year are unusually good for an after-election period. Speculation in real estate has abated, but values have not decreased.

Salem—Conditions in 1913 will be as prosperous or more so than in 1912. Prices for grain, hops, and prunes have been fair, and every one is satisfied.

Astoria—Salmon packers are not discouraged over the 1913 outlook; but production will not be forced. Logging camps are working full handed. Prices are good and undoubtedly will be maintained in 1913 with a larger output.

From Washington.—Spokane—The business outlook in this section is very promising.

Olympia—The outlook is good because of the upward tendency of the lumber market.

Port Angeles—The business outlook is the brightest we have had.

Bellingham—Business conditions in this country should be as good if not better than 1912.

Everett—General trade is good, and business men are optimistic.

Wenatchee—Crop conditions could not be better.

Walla Walla—We consider the business outlook for 1913 favorable, merchants buying conservatively.

From Idaho.—Mullan—The lead and silver mines never showed a better prospect for continued steady production. Metal prices are good.

St. Maries—The demand for white pine is holding up, and the business outlook for 1913 is good. Mills are running full time.

Grangeville—This country is a large producer of cattle and hogs, and present prices indicate a prosperous year to come.

WHOLESALE PRICE CHANGES.

Markets More Unsettled, with Declines Again Exceeding the Advances.

The fluctuations indicated in Dun's list of wholesale commodity prices last week were somewhat greater in number than those of the closing week of November. This time fifty-two changes were shown, of which twenty-three were advances and twenty-nine declines. The declines have exceeded the advances for two successive weeks now, a thing that has not occurred before in months.

While ten markets showed one or more changes in the course of the week, the bulk of the fluctuations were contributed by foodstuffs, drugs, chemicals and oils, hides, and metals. In the first two the changes were about equally divided, but the latter markets developed weaknesses that were surprising, in view of their previous sustained strength. In hides there were six declines and no advances; in metals there were five and one, respectively. Thirteen prices, eight of which were declines, showed levels lower than those of a year ago this time.

The changes last week, with comparative prices for the previous week and last year, follow:

DECLINES.	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Last Year.
Beans, medium	$4.45	$4.50	$4.20
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.14¾	.14¾	.14¾
Balsam tolu	.80	.87	.60
Glycerin, C. P., in bulk	.19¼	.19½	.18
Gum, gambogo, pipe	.65	.65	.60
Opium, jobbing lots	6.85	7.15	8.05
Sal ammoniac, lump	.10	.10½	.09¾
Hides, cows, heavy native	.17¾	.18	.15¾
Hides, country No. 1, steers	.16	.16¼	.13¾
No. 1 cows, heavy	.15½	.15¾	.13¼
No. 1 buff	.15½	.15¾	.13½
No. 1 kip	.17½	.18¼	.15½
No. 1 calfskins	.19	.19¼	.18¼
Aluminium, pig, ton lots	.26½	.27½	
Antimony, Hallett	.09¾	.09¾	.0765
Spelter, New York	.074	.075	.067
Lead, New York	.0435	.045	.0445
Tin, New York	.493	.4955	.455
Oil, cocoanut, Cochin	.10¼	.10¾	.09¾
Oil, cod, domestic	.40	.41	.52
Oil, cottonseed, Summer, white	.063	.064	.055
Oil, linseed, city, raw	.50	.52	.78
Oil, soya bean	.06¼	.06¼	.06¾
Hogs, live, Chicago	7.25	7.35	5.50
Lard, prime steamed, Chicago	11.05	11.27½	8.85
Short ribs, sides, loose, Chicago	10.00	10.25	7.87½
Nutmegs, 105s-110s	.14½	.15½	.14
Tea, Hyson, firsts	.33	.35	.35
Turnips, white	.35	.50	1.00
ADVANCES.			
Butter, creamery, extras	.38	.36½	.39
Cheese, f. c., common to fair	.14½	.14	.13
Eggs, Western, firsts	.30	.29	.36
Milk, 40-qt. can, net to shipper	1.70	1.60	1.70
Apricots, dried, Cal. standard, boxes	.00½	.00	.15
Ammonia, carbonate, domestic	.08¼	.08	.08
Gum, mastic	.64	.63	.62
Oil, bergamot	6.50	6.25	5.50
Oil, lemon	2.15	2.05	1.45
Wheat, No. 2 red, new crop	1.07	1.05½	.85¾
Oats, No. 2 white	.38½	.35	.54½
Hemp, superior 2ds, spot	.09¾	.09¼	.06
Jute, spot, old crop	.059	.0585	.04¼
Coke, furnace, prompt shipment	4.00	3.90	1.50
Oil, lard, extra No. 1	.58	.56	.56
Petroleum, crude	1.90	1.85	1.30
Beef, live, Chicago	5.60	5.35	4.65
Sheep, live, Chicago	3.65	3.50	2.50
Rubber, up-river, fine	1.08	1.07	1.06
Cloves, Zanzibar	.20¾	.20½	.12
Turpentine	.39½	.38½	.51
Wool, No. and So. Dakota—Medium	.25	.24	.19
Quarter blood	.25	.24	.19

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina—Fair and much colder Monday. Tuesday fair; brisk northwest winds.

Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi—Fair and colder Monday. Tuesday fair; moderate northwest winds.

Louisiana—Fair Monday; colder in southeast portion. Tuesday fair; moderate north winds.

Eastern Texas—Cloudy Monday. Tuesday unsettled; moderate north, shifting to east winds.

Western Texas—Cloudy Monday, probably rain in extreme southwest portion. Tuesday unsettled.

Utah—Fair Monday. Tuesday unsettled.

Oklahoma—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday.

Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky—Fair and colder Monday. Tuesday fair, with rising temperature.

Ohio—Fair Monday; colder in south portion. Tuesday fair, with rising temperature; moderate northwest, shifting to southwest, winds.

Indiana—Fair Monday; colder in extreme south portion. Tuesday fair and warmer; moderate northwest, shifting to southwest, winds.

Illinois—Fair Monday; rising temperature in north portion. Tuesday fair and warmer; moderate west winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair Monday. Tuesday fair and warmer; moderate west and southwest winds.

Upper Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday fair; moderate west winds.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday fair.

Missouri—Fair Monday; rising temperature in north portion. Tuesday fair and warmer.

North Dakota—Fair Monday; warmer in east portion. Tuesday fair.

South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday fair.

AUCTION SALES.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO.
Tel. 2436-2437 Franklin.
13-15 Lispenard Street,
To-day, Monday, Dec. 9, 10:30 A. M.
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
Manufacturer's Stock High-Class
CLOTHING
For Men, Youths, and Children, Consisting of over 700 lots of Men's and Youths'
SUITS. OVERCOATS, TROUSERS.
Children's Knicker and Novelty Suits, Overcoats, Reefers, and Knee Pants.
Vorzimer-Sylvin, auctioneers, sell imported cigars; evenings, 6 W. 125th St.

SEIZE STREET INCUMBRANCES

Raiders Fight with Shopkeepers on the East Side.

A squad of men from the Street Cleaning Department, supported by a police guard, was sent to the lower east side yesterday to seize all goods displayed on the sidewalks in violation of the city ordinance relating to incumbrances on the public streets. In many instances shopkeepers, assisted sometimes by their wives, relatives, and friends, fought with the raiders to retain possession of their property, and struggles of this sort marked the progress of the squad through Rivington, Pitt, Willett, Sheriff, Columbia, Cannon, Lewis, Varick, and other downtown streets.

District Superintendent Kjernan of the Department of Street Cleaning, with headquarters at the foot of Rivington Street, was in charge of the raiders. He had half a dozen men with him and a large truck, on which the seized goods were taken to the foot of Rivington Street, followed the party. There the owners may recover their property by paying a fine More than a dozen loads of merchandise, including eggs, coffee, and furniture were gathered in before the raiders stopped work for the day.

At 76 Columbia Street the woman proprietor of a store struggled with the raiders to keep them from taking a crate of eggs. A crowd which sympathized with her quickly gathered, and the police had much trouble in dispersing it. Eggs were scattered over the sidewalk in the struggle, and the broken shells with their contents were scraped up by the crowd and thrown at the police and the street cleaners.

"This is part of a systematic effort we are making to improve conditions in the public thoroughfares," explained James F. Lynch, Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner for Manhattan. "Some of those who are the worst offenders seem to think that they are victims of oppression. It is just the other way. They make the sidewalks uncomfortable for every one who has to go through the east side.

"The Department of Street Cleaning a week ago put in force a new rule for the disposal of ashes and garbage. This requires all householders to keep the receptacles within areaways or stoop lines, so as not to obstruct the sidewalks. The Retail Dry Goods Association not long ago complained of injury to their goods by dirty streets, particularly on the west side. An investigation showed the trouble was due largely to tenants in loft buildings, who used the streets as dumping places for refuse after the street cleaning men had passed along. We have stopped that nuisance."

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Pidgeon, C. J., Millinery Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; C. J. Pidgeon, millinery; C. H. Pidgeon, millinery; W. E. Woabbeking, millinery; 640 Broadway.

Hart Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; N. J. Schmaltz, furnishing goods; Rector's.

Morris, Mann & Reilly, Chicago, Ill.; J. P. Mann, white goods; 487 Broadway.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss E. Borck, millinery; 71 W. 23d.

Blumenfeld, Locher & Brown Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. L. Locher, hats; Miss K. Laubenheimer, millinery; 640 Broadway.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss E. Boas, dresses; 15 E. 26th.

Farwell, J. V., Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. O. Streich, silks, ribbons; 72 Leonard.

Davis-Schonwasser Company, San Francisco, Cal.; A. Davis, dry goods; 383 5th Av.

National Hat and Glove Company, Nashville, Tenn.; A. Eskind, hats, gloves; Albert.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; J. Harden, representing; 214 Church.

Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Rummell, clothing, furnishing goods; 214 Church.

Blumenfeld & Langfeld, Baltimore, Md.; F. Langfeld, woolens; Imperial.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss S. Vogel, laces; 215 4th Av.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. North, dwress goods, 6th Av. and 20th; Latham.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. H. Hoynie, dsess goods; 104 Worth.

Lord & Gage, Reading, Penn.; H. Volk, cloaks, suits; 214 Church.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. A. McGlynn, silks, dress goods; 104 6th Av.

Eiser Garment Co.; A. Eiser, Spring cloaks, suits; 835 Broadway.

Zinebartz, Hartman Co., Detroit, Mich.; Mr. Zinebartz, waists, dresses, infants' wear; Broadway Central.

Kaufman Bros., Pittsburgh, Penn.; E. A. Tobey, shoes; 200 5th Av.

Eiseman, Kaiser & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Eiseman, leather goods; 565 Broadway.

Milner, W. L., Co., Toledo, O.; R. M. A. Williams, men's furn. goods, knit underwear, hosiery, umbrellas; 20 W. 22d.

Rhodes, E. L., Co., Atlanta, Ga.; E. L. Rhodes, millinery; Navarre.

Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. C. Shaughnessy, furnishin ggoods, hosiery, underwear; 43 Leonard; York.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; G. Arbagast, notions, laces; 2 Walker; Herald Square.

Eichonbroner, J., & Son, Albany, N. Y.; E. Eichonbroner, clothing; Herald Square.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss C. Grauman, cloaks, suits, waists; 69 5th Av.

Lauter & Karsky Co., San Francisco, Cal.; N. Lauter, notions, jewelry; Cadillac.

Brin, S., Dallas, Texas; general dry goods; Cadillac.

Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; L. Withstanley, domestics; 2 Walker.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. R. Matthews, silks, 6th Av. and 20th.

Lewis, A. J., & Son Dry Goods Co., Denver, Col.; W. H. McGee, cloaks, suits; R. A. Lewis, dry goods; 16th E. 18th.

Heiman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. H. Wettendorf, hats, untrimmed; T. J. Grof, millinery, 588 Broadway.

"Hartford Saxony"
NAME WOVEN IN THE BACK
the American Rug
DEEP PILE LOOM TUFTED
for Private Homes
A RUG OF REGAL SPLENDOR
and Public Places

ROTHSCHILD BUILDING
Corner Leonard Street and West Broadway.
HEADQUARTERS FOR BUYERS.
Offices and Salesroom To Let, Including Shipping and Packing Facilities. Low Rents.

For Sale—Entire factory, including Singer electric machines, pressing motor and irons fixtures, &c.; suitable for manufacturing cloaks, suits, and dresses. M. S. Herrman & Co., 56-58 W. 22d.

SALESMAN traveling Kans., Ok., and Texas 2 years wants strong line ladies' and children's dresses for Jan. 1, 1913. Address R., 340 So. Greene St., Wichita, Kans.

WANTED—By well-known house, experienced road salesman for human hair goods; right man can make excellent connections. L 113 Times.

CONTRACTORS on washable dresses. Call Monday, 10-12. Ehrensoll & Deutch, 30 West 15th St.

JOBS IN COATS to close out, mixtures and chinchillas. Samuel Silver, 35 West 19th.

WANTED—Stocks of fur coats, muffs, and scarfs for spot cash. L 86 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RUBENSTEIN, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Rubenstein, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 84 Bowery, in The City of New York, on or before the 4th day of March next.

Dated, New York, the 26th day of August, 1912.

BETSEY RUBENSTEIN, Administratrix.

JULIUS LEVY, Attorney for Administratrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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FAIR ROADS IN NEW JERSEY, NEAR CITY

Hudson County Boulevard Worn —Plank Road Being Rebuilt Now—New Brunswick Route.

The Hudson County Boulevard, one of the most used thoroughfares near New York, is beginning to show wear, and, although there are no pit holes as yet, it is in need of resurfacing in order to save it.

***

The Plank Road from Newark to Jersey City is being rebuilt, and when finished will be macadam all the way. The construction on this road will probably be finished early next Spring.

***

Automobilists in the vicinity of New Brunswick, N. J., instead of using the direct road by way of Rahway and Elizabeth to New York, come by way of the road which runs via Stelton, Dunellen, and Plainfield, in order to avoid the heavy traffic on the main route. This is reported in good condition. It is also reported that the composition road from Elizabeth to Rahway is very narrow, and in the event of much traffic it is necessary to run off the edge onto common dirt or macadam. This is rather ragged, and has been responsible for the impression that this road is poor. On this main traveled thoroughfare between Elizabeth and New Brunswick from Elizabeth through Rahway to the railroad crossing, Iselin, the road is good, but it has become somewhat worn from Iselin to New Brunswick.

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RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

The receiver of the Continental Telephone and Telegraph Company will offer for sale at Chancery Chambers, No. 75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Thursday, December 12th, 1912, at two o'clock in the afternoon, subject to confirmation by the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, the following property of the Continental Telephone and Telegraph Company, to wit:

$10,000,000 of stock of the National Telephone Corporation, a corporation of West Virginia.

The interests of the Continental Telephone and Telegraph Company in the Mitzer Bros. Company property of Boston, Massachusetts.

The interests of the Continental Telephone and Telegraph Company in the New England Printing Telephone Company.

The causes of action of the Continental Telephone and Telegraph Company against Alfred S. Hayes in litigation in the State of Massachusetts.

The causes of action of the Continental Telephone and Telegraph Company and its receiver against Max Koehler and Herman C. Stiefel not yet in litigation.

All other rights and interest of the Continental Telephone and Telegraph Company and its receiver not including, however, any right against the bondholders or stockholders or underwriters of bonds or subscription upon unpaid stock.

Such property will be offered both as a whole and in parcels, and a report of such sale or sales will be made to the Chancellor, at Chancery Chambers, Jersey City, 75 Montgomery Street, on Monday, the 16th day of December, 1912, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and all persons involved, including the bidders and the creditors and stockholders of the Continental Telephone and Telegraph Company, are required to show cause at that time and place why the sale or sales should not be confirmed.

For further particulars address FRANK P. McDERMOTT, Receiver, 75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

BRICK PLANT FOR SALE.
TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By order of the United States District Court of the Middle District of Pennsylvania the undersigned Trustee in bankruptcy of BLUE RIDGE ENAMELED BRICK COMPANY will receive sealed bids for the entire property of the Blue Ridge Enameled Brick Company, located at Saylorsburg, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh & New England Railroad. Said property consists of about 237 acres of land located in the famous Blue Ridge clay and cement region and contains rich and extensive brick and cement clay deposits developed and proven, upon which is located a complete brick manufacturing plant suitable for manufacturing high-grade enameled and face brick in large quantities. The plant has been in operation for a number of years, and its products have a National reputation of being equal, if not superior, to any brick of this character made, and sell for an average price of about $30.00 per thousand. There is a very large demand for this quality of brick, the Trustee having recently received inquiries for 600,000 brick from one source alone. The plant is in condition to be started and operated at once.

The plant consists of high-class buildings mostly of substantial brick and stone construction as follows:

Engine and dynamo house, 38'x55'; boiler house, 20'x55'; coal storage house, 25'x55'; clay storage house, 60'x24'6"; brick storage house, 80'x420'; press moulding and grinding house, 42'x78'; drying house, 62'x135', also press and chemical building, mixing building, dipping building, machine shop, and numerous other buildings; one large brick draft stack 165' high, and three draft stacks 100' high for brick kilns; 20 brick burning kilns with total capacity 875,000 brick.

The buildings are equipped with complete machinery equipment and supplies ready for large operations.

125 H. P. Corliss engine, one 75 H. P. engine, two 150 H. P. boilers, one 700 electric light generator; blacksmith shop, railroad siding, coal trestle, oil house, quarters for workmen, business office, complete fire and water department and stables.

There is also on the property one brick and stone four-story hotel building, 110'x40', containing 50 rooms furnished and in operation; one large hotel stable and garage.

The property and plant are estimated to have cost upward of $400,000.

The property will be sold free from liens, except a dower claim of $107.82 a year on a portion of the same.

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon on December 21st, 1912, for the entire plant, property, good will, and trade marks.

All bids should be accompanied by a certified check payable to the order of the Trustee for an amount equal to 10% of bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders at once.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Full detailed description of property, plant, also maps and other information may be obtained by bidders at the office of the Trustee.

Address all inquiries and bids to

JOHN J. CUSHING, Trustee,
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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—In the matter of the Application of NEW FICTION LIBRARY for authority to change its name to ARTHUR R. WOMRATH, INC.

Notice is hereby given that New Fiction Library, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 23d day of December, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Arthur R. Womrath, Inc.

Dated New York City, November 15th, 1912.

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COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ.—Motion calendar. Trial Term. 80—Am Optical Co v. Bay State Co. 9—Foster-Milburn Co v. Chinn. 97—Matter of Steiner. 98—Matter of Wagner. 175—Am Mfg Co v. Maslanka. 101—Old Dominion Copper Co v. Lewisohn. 103—Niles v. Ludlow Valve Mfg Co. 104—Westinghouse v. Carlton. 105—North Atlantic Dredging Co v. McAllister Steamboat Co. 92—Electro Dynamic Co v. Westinghouse Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Jury calendar. Case on. 56—Locker v. Am Tobacco Co. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Bankruptcy discharges. D. Davis, G. Y. Coleman, S. Levin, A. Herman, H. Mendelson, S. Scherr, M. Martell, J. Hechler, J. Weiss, C. M. Wills, E. Kolber, J. Jacobowitz, F. J. Hecht, Morton & Keiser, M. & S. W. Aronson, Kunin & Rosenthal, D. & I. Markin, H. Levy, M. Herman, L. Tits, J. J. Prince, F. L. Zimmerman, R. C. Fisher, M. G. Samuels, L. P. Nusenzan, N. Johnson, A. J. Grubman, J. Rollman, J. M. Davere, A. Strelioy, M. Beberfeld. Under objection. M. Murtha, C. Koster, L. Shapiro, A. Schnitzer. Adjourned cases. L. Kopple, L. Hart, L. Grubman. Involuntary cases. Petition v. Crest Realty Co., Petition v. Lorenzo Mattiolo. Motions. Dorian Remount Rim Co., Wohl & K., A. V. Deutsch, M. Herrman, L. Tisch, J. F. Helf & Co. (2,) L. Goldfarb, J. W. Wallace & Co., Hudson Term. Const. Co., H. F. Farowich, D. Fubrer & Sons, J. Barnett, Intl. Post Card Co., J. Feldtenstein, Leading Mfg. Co., B. Davis, E. T. Rosenheimer, La Vogue Negligee Co., B. Spatz, Frazin & O., L. & S. Reliable Stamp Co., I. Nedang, R. M. Beckley (2,) C. Rutenberg, H. Schwartz, 7th Av. Waist & Dress Co., Beasley Shipping Co. (,) Centrell Clothing Co., Curtis & Romanne (2,) Auto Fault Finder Co., W. Althouse, Amerbach, Goldberg & H., A. Irael, H. Lightstone, Jackson-Mack Mfg. Co. (2,) J. Rayold, Straus, Bromberg & Co., K. Marks Co., Leavitt & Grant, Post & Davis Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday, Dec. 9: 318—Myrtle M Thompson v. Kimbel Brothers, &c. 669—Myrtle M Thompson vs. Erie Railroad Company. 300—John Kascsak vs. Central Railroad of New Jersey. 314—Carl Boos and another vs. Knickerbocker Chocolate Company. 321—Franklin Overheiser vs. Mary E Lackey, individually et al. 322—Eugene S Wood vs. Portus B. Ordway. 324—Selina Weeks vs. New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company and City and County Contracting Company. 325—Martha E Egbert vs. George Barrie and another.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part 1.—Page, J. Litigated motions; 1—Mermelstein v. Mermelstein. 2—Matter of Am Bonding Co. 3—Maloney v. Maloney. 4—Levine v. City of N Y. 5—Lewers v. Lewers. 6—Werner v. Werner. 7—Matter of Chard. 8—Davidson v. Davidson. 9—Boylan v. Boylan. 10—Levy v. Guardian Trust Co. 11—Hart v. Arkenburgh. 12—Kieran v. McDonald. 13—Matter of Fidelity Funding Co. 14—Matter of Union Stock Yard, &c, Co. 15—Smyth v. Brinckmann. 16—O'Connell v. Murphy. 17—Andrews v. Andrews. 18—Winpenny v. Winpenny. 19—Frankel v. Levin. 20—Fitzpatrick v. Mulvany. 21—Brown v. Aydlett. 22—Matter of Post. 23—Hollard v. Board of Education. 24—People ex rel. Leary v. Morris & Cummings Dredging Co. 25—Hauser v. Hauser. 26—Matter of Kaiser. 27—Rosenberg v. Sexton. 28—Harte v. Mack. 29—Lennig v. Lennig. 30—Henninger v. Henninger. 31—Shea v. Keeney. 32—Michaelson v. Michaelson. 33—Schieffelin v. Cohen. 34—Clark v. White. 35—Van Raalte v. Am Surety Co. 36—Hollander v. Kaufman. 37—Drucklieb v. Harris. 38—Steffens v. Union Ferry of N Y and B'klyn. 39—Siena v. Siena. 40—Bronx Artificial Stone Works v. Knapp. 41—East River Savings Inst v. Morgan. 42—Rosenzweig v. Pinkney. 43—Donovan v. United Fruit Co. 44—Martin v. Russell v. Shriver v. Royal Ins Co. 46—State Bank v. Jacobowitz. 47—Elias Brew Co v. Di Fore. 48—Ellsworth v. Ellsworth. 49—Snyder v. Fisher Co. 50—Wilson v. Larocque. 51—Knox Auto Co v. N Y White Cross Milk Co. 52—Harris v. Harris. 53—Dodge v. Otto. 54—Valro. v. Regina Const Co. 55—Excelsior Sav Bank v. N & Z Realty Co. 56—Eagan v. Barnett. 57—Matter of Paoli. 58—Orshansky v. Bayer Co. 59—Frazel v. Frazel. 60—Oppenheim v. Oppenheim. 61—Descourt & Coudel Embroidery Wks. 62—Lederman v. Donald Campbell Co. 63—Lawyers Mtg Co v. Birnbaum. 64—Openhym v. Phelan. 65—McKenzie v. Clyde S S Co. 66—Trowbridge v. Townsend. 67—Herman v. Moritz. 68—Powers v. Ridder. 69—Same v. Catholic New Pub Co. 70—Matter of Mendelbaum. 71—Pearce v. Wisner. 72—Van Damm v. Van Damm. 73—Kempner v. Ellis. 74—Harris v. Harris. 75—Snyder v. Fisher Co. 76—Macy v. Katz. 77—Same v. same. 78—Rouget v. Marcus. 79—Hackett v. Walter. 80—Hofmann v. Hofmann. 81—Drusbaczky v. Horowitz. 82—City Account Co v. Clarke. 83—Ernst v. Trebor Realty Co. 84—Matter of Gitelson. 85—Roberts v. Roberts. 86—Barnett v. Atlantic Cloak & Suit Co. 87—Blake v. Ludins & Romm Realty Co. 88—City R E Co v. same. 89—Schwab v. same. 90—Lane v. same. 91—Langstoadter v. Offenberg. 92—Int R T v. City of N Y. 93—Oliver & Burr v. Casualty Co of America. 94—Same v. same. 95—Hughes v. Stoutenburgh. 96—Hudson Mfg Co v. Olson Const Co. 97—Cascade Hotel Co v. Orleans R E Co. 98—Heiser v. University Garage. 99—Williams v. Billington. 100—Yglesias v. O'Connor. 101—Cont Curtain Co v. State Realty Co. 102—City N Y v. Comron Bros Co. 103—Roehm v. Roehm. 104—People's Trust Co v. Brian. 105—Duncan v. Moore. 106—Klein v. Klein. 107—Crandall v. Crandall. 108—Buecheler v. Buecheler. 109—Procario v. Procario. 110—Mulholland v. Levine. 111—Esposito v. Esposito. 112—People v. Velimiglia. 113—Brill v. Cohn. 114—Longworth v. East River Natl Bank. 115—Socci v. Bradley Cont Co. 116—Schuyler v. Hocking Valley Products Co. 117—Hyde v. Whitney. 118—Smolin v. Albert.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McCall, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bijur, J. Motions. Demurrers. 63—Morris, Inc, v. Illinois Surety Co. 65—Nulle v. Nulle. 66—Wahle-Phillips Co v. Fitzgerald. 67—Bank of Notasulga v. Jones, Jr. 75—Crowe v. Erie R R. Preferred causes. 77—Furthman v. Furthmann. 1454—Paider v. Suchy. 1429—Rezzano v. Rezzano. 1449—Miller v. Abeloff. 889—Doerflinger v. Doerflinger. 1610—N Y Life Ins Co v. Glick. 1725—Nichols v. Hasco Bldg Co. 1023—Kupferman v. Finger. 1044—Salserski v. Rosen. 1687—Crane v. Shonts. 1709—Ely v. Azoy. 1719—Swain v. Byers. General calendar. Case on. 560—Freedman v. City of N Y. Case on. 561—Same v. same. 694—Comrie v. Kleman. 240—Crackenthorpe v. Sickles. 808—Whitham v. St. Thomas Church. 1357—Leggett v. Smith. 758—Albert v. Bernard. 422—Stokes v. Staples. 689—Soroker v. Soroker. 701—Jackson v. Jackson. 608—Neil v. Ambrose. 705—Columbia Const Co v. Day. 726—Osserman v. Reich. 735—Same v. same. 155—Kushner v. Abeles. 156—Same v. same. 675—Standard Fashion Co v. Sawyer. 164—Vogel Co v. Backer Const Co. 764—Independent Gwozdziecer Society v. Cherora B'nai Sholom. 774—Electro Silicon Co. v. Glazier. 158—Springer v. Kocher. 714—Corson v. Rothenberg. 763—Farrell v. Farrell. 1314—Martin v. Locker. 637—Sanitary Fireproofing Co v. Emsworth Const Co. 615—Morrison v. Greenbaum. 862—Brill v. Cohen. 890—Hoffman v. Hoffman. 904—Same v. Burck. 902—Friedman v. Friedman. 910—Evans v. Evans. 580—Barnett v. Atlantic Cloak & Suit Co. 750—Portguhese v. Portguhese. 134—Ranger v. Locke. 273—Bergen v. Pettus. 311—Smith v. Finkelstein. 547—Toffano v. McOwen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, J. Certiorari cases. 860—Havemeyer v. Purdy. 1583—46th St. & Bway Co v. same. 1584—Same v. same. 1586—United Mer Realty & Imp Co v. same. 1587—Same v. same. 1588—Same v. same. 1589—Same v. same. 1590—Same v. same. 1591—Same v. same. 1592—Same v. same. 1593—Same v. same. 1594—Same v. same. 1595—Same v. same. 1596—Same v. same. 1597—Same v. same. 1598—Same v. same. 1599—Same v. same. 1600—Same v. same. 1601—Same v. same. 1602—United Stores Realty Co v. same. 1603—Mitchell v. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Goff, J. Criminal Term. 1—Charles Rosenberg.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Dugro, J. 2241—Dill & Collins Co v. Morison. 2369—Oberndorf v. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. 2132—Seligman v. Autograph Register Co. 2659—Lipman v. Lipman. 2541—Mort Holding Co v. McCormick. 2652—Dailey v. Dailey. 2272—Hitchcock v. Cafe Raub. 2217—Conklin v. Palmer. 2399—Laconia Say Bank v. Erlich & Co. 2404—Nat Bank of Commerce v. Ehrlich Mfg. Co. 2291—Broadway Trust Co v. Fantim. 2822—Matter of Edwards. 2645—Stebbins v. Anderson. 2799—Montgomery Bank & Trust Company v. Met Trust Company. 2716—Stenz v. Oberndorf. 2776—Busch v. Hermann. 2740—Personality Liquidating Co v. Reymal. 2778—Texas Co v. Mohawk Garage. 2806—Goelet v. Coon. 2826—Emley v. Back Woods Club. 2832—Emley v. Belle Ayre Conservation Company. 2792—French v. Potter. 2660—Trimmer v. Trimmer. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Erlanger, J. Court opens at 10:15 A. M. 31—Post v. Sharkey. 1412—Burrell v. City of N Y. 2004—Lovegil v. Henry Kelly & Sons. 1197—Lamb v. Galland. 1403—Graeffe v. Greenberg. 1405—Graeffe v. Greenberg. 1184—Clark v. City of N Y. 1100—Henkel v. City of N Y. 1355—Gulick v. Globe Storage & Carpet Cleaning Co. 906—D'Zirba v. Mann. 502—Isaacson v. Central Stamping Co. 1601—Krouse v. City of N Y. 1625—Fabrizio v. City of N Y. 1627—Lanx v. City of N Y. 1628—Schick v. Ebling Brewing Co. 1629—Keane v. John O'Rourke Const Co. 1630—Settaducati v. Nat Fireproofing Co. 1631—Liebman v. United Cigar Stores Co. 1632—E Gross v. L I R R. 1633—M Gross v. L I R R. 1634—Mortens v. Evans. 1636—Duff v. O'Connell. 1638—Zahn v. Saal. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Gavegan, J. 370—Reid v. Plant. 1369—Seidak v. Foundation Co. 1216—Coledangelo v. Alliegro v. Spallone Const Co. 1210—Medley v. 5th Av Coach Co. 4350—Simpson v. Foundation Co. 1222—Bellis v. Jacob Hoffman Brew Co. 559—Klee v. Penn. N Y & L. I. R. R. 561—Lawler v. same. 562—Abbott v. same. 1063—Rose v. Wentzel. 1219—Feldstein v. Joline. 1227—Daly v. Linch. 1640—King v. Joline. 1641—Van Beck v. Murrays, Inc. 1642—Cornell v. Int Mer Marine Co. 1643—Joy v. Avery. 1644—Roach v. Mason-Seaman Trans Co. 1646—Head v. Nat Fireproofing Co. 1647—Dillon v. Hookey. 1649—Watkins v. B H R R. 1650—Geller v. Mann. 1651—Coleman v. Ruggles. Robinson Co. 1656—Crowley v. Hegeman Co of N Y. 1657—Sullivan v. Newburger, J.—1302—Hunter v. A Greenfield, Inc. 1303—Harty v. Ehret, &c. 1478—Daley v. Strack. 48—Peter Leo v. Staten Island R T Ry. 49—Pellegrino Leo v. Staten Island R T Ry. 1482—Landres v. Berlin. 1513—Ellsberg v. Eppler. 1531—L Perper v. Interborough R T Co. 1533—M Perper v. Interborough R T Co. 812—Conboy v. Hotel Marion Co. 1580—Corrigan v. Kips Bay Brew & Malting Co. 1581—Schmid v. Gallo. 1582—Johnson v. Burdick. 1583—Davis v. Abramson. 1589—Mac-Cruden v. N Y Transp Co. 1591—Stifo v. Model Const Co. 1592—Saglimbene v. Model Const Co. 1593—A Garraro v. Model Const Co. 1594—P Gazzaro v. Model Const Co. 1595—Patringa v. Model Const Co. 1596—Greene v. Brooklyn U El R R. 1597—Rooney v. Studebaker Bros Co. 1598—Bachman v. Clarke. 1599—Shine v. Joline. 1600—Kester v. Interborough R T Co. 1622—Burke v. Linch. 1623—Schneid v. Story Brush Co. 1624—Burke v. Linch. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Platzek, J. 1150—Elcke v. Witteman Co. 1092—Merrill v. Buckgaber Co v. City of N Y. 1227—Hinds, Noble & Eldridge v. Niver. 1251—Reed v. Reed. 1219—Walbridge v. Martin. 1082—Newman v. Reilly. 1102—Steers v. Hewlett Bay Co. 1221—Northern Assur Co, Lim, v. Klein. 1214—Davidson v. Scarsdale Pub Co. 825—Reis Circus v. Bonwit. 1408—Witte v. man Bros v. The Whiteman Co. 1421—Estate of B Johnson v. Bonwit, Harris & Co. 1422—Wills & Marvin Co v. Bankers Surety Co. 1423½—Royal Trust Co, &c, v. Stewart. 1424—Szatzkin v. Bestcoff. 1427—Johnston & Collins Co v. Pulitzer. 1429—Shepard v. Pulitzer. 1430—W R Collins v. Pulitzer. 1431—W R Collins v. Pulitzer and J R Collins. 1432—McCue, Jr, v. Hughes. 1433—B L'ght Co v. Rosenaur. 1434—Schatzkin v. Block. 1435—Consol Car Vender Co v. C I & B'klyn R R. 1436—Kraus Baum Co v. Lichtenstein. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Hubbs, J. 1126—Wong v. Taylor. 1171—Strauss v. Green. 1105—Press Pub Co v. Gen Accident, Fire & Life Assur Corp'n, Lim, of Perth, Scotland. 1155—Whiteside v. Levy. 1196—Frank Brewery v. Pfohlmann. 646—Grosvenor v. General Chemical Co. 1119—Reichenback v. Kottler. 1189—Cantasano v. Kirk Iron Co. 907—Steinberg v. Steinberg. 1125—Silverman v. Lemkay. 1151—People, &c, ex rel Spielberman v. Armband. 900—Thisenp v. Potter. 1191—McDonald v. City of N Y. 791—Hitch v. Stuyvesant Ins Co. 792—Hitch v. Pacific Fire Ins Co. 3683½—Canavan Bros v. Warren. 1182—MacArthur Bros Co v. City of N Y. 371—Coleman v. Lincoln. 724—Oppenheim v. Coe. 1123—Rosenthal Co v. Blaisdell Paper Pencil Co. 1014—Montague v. Goodwin. 903—Poole v. Dickinson. 923—Breakstone v. Buffalo Foundry & Mach Co. 981—Berg v. Scott. 1181—T J Clark Co v. Board of Education. 1103—Julius Blen Co v. P J Carlin Const Co. 1115—Chicago Lumber & Coal Co v. Brewer Dry Dock Co. 797—Stone v. U S Title Guar & Ind Co. 683—Matzkowsky v. Heffron Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Blanchard, J. 1207—Fallon v. City of N Y. 1214—O'Hara v. Murray. 162—Hammerstein v. Constantino. 1217—McAuliffe v. John Douglas Co. 1206—Fynes v. Rock. 1317—O'Brien v. Rodgers & Hagerty. 1143—Bendel v. Cody. 1310—Straus v. Hoch. 1148—Horowitz v. Liverpool, London & Globe Ins Co. 1203—Standing v. Brady. 1155—Goepel v. Kurta Action Co. 1212—Julia L Sieberst v. Fidelity & Casualty Co of N Y. 1213—Verna I Sieberst v. Fidelity & Casualty Co of N Y. 1215—Bernstein v. Steffani. 1315—Hedman v. Alexander Campbell Milk Co. 1437—Nathan v. Goldstone. 1439—Leslie v. Rosenthal. 1440—Colwell Lead Co v. Goldenblum. 1441—Andreas v. Disbrow. 1445—Marks v. H Levy. 1446—Marks v. F Levy. 1447—Marks v. F Levy. 1448—Decker v. Potter. 1449—Cohen v. Ratner. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Estate of John Foster. Estate of Benjamin Hurtig. Wills for probate. Jacob Polansky, Agnes Hanily, Henry P Dunham, Alice M De Vine, Margaret Peer, Max Rosenstock, James Wilson, John R Powers, Henrietta Sahlein, Alex G Hochstaff, Mary L Potter.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. Contested will, 2975—Mary Ella Hays, Estate of John Kennedy. Estate of John Hall. Estate of Albert Diosy.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schmuck, J. 1410—Hannan v. Fishel. 1445—Kapelson v. Turin. 1401—Handelman v. Mendelson. 858—Boynton v. West End Const Co. 1506—Gordon v. Comman. 1520—Goldstein v. Schulman. 1521—Same v. same. 1525—Adler v. Joseph Aulter Co. 1261—Byrne v. Westcott Exp Co. 1539—Bockmann v. Cerussi. 1543—Scarpone v. The Speedway Amusement Co. 1544—U S Casualty Co v. John J Shea Const Co. 1545—Putt v. Jackson. 1548—H W Peters Sons v. Smith. 1549—Nazareverey v. Doelger. 1556—Fishman v. Werner. 855½—Sellite v. O'Rourke Bros Co. 478—McCall v. Gluck. 1007—Murphy v. Hergenham Amusement Co. 1144—Bihiman v. Hillebricht. 635—Abrams v. Packard. 1162—Tartikoff v. Lane. 1328—Schmidt v. Joline. 1329—Pierini v. Ullman. 1260—Wachtell v. Bartelstone. 963—Rich v. Jones. 524—Brower v. Stern. 1337—Miretzky v. Taub. 1343—Heiter v. Bleicher. 1358—Tulby v. Commercial Adv Assn. 1369—Kunes v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 1446—Guttenberg v. Bache Realty Co. 1447—Illoway v. London. 1450—Art Color Printing Co v. Little. 1457—Levine v. Sheinblum. 557—Amzalone v. Mason-Seaman T Co. 1485—Polattshek v. Kratz. 1487—Schoen v. Sternberger. 1498—Seidman v. Bible. 1499—Grimes v. Levy. 1450—Same v. same. 1514—Levyn v. Aarons. 1517—Schwartz v. Joline. 1529—Rhodes v. T Starrett Co. 1533—Nat India Rubber Co v. Weingarten. 1536—Gover v. Singer Sewing Machine Co. 1436—Wessels v. Nat Distilling Co. 1530—Mintz v. Jaffe. 861—De Bois v. F A Ten Eyck Brick Co. 862—Adam's Laundry Machinery Co v. Settel. 863—Charles v. Morris. 864—White Con Co v. Hennebique Const Co. 865—Edmonds v. Juliette Const Co. 702—Loughlin v. Weber. 3649½—Talcott v. Rosenthal. 3690½—Block v. Ulman. 679—Pappas v. Cameron. 561—Salsky v. Saletsky. 128—Wyckoff v. Huggins. 833—Buess v. Solow Const Co. 1572—Security Bank v. Finkelstein. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Lynch, J. 5013—Ciavanni v. Pascucci. 4898—Beadleston v. Hopkins. 4885—Berman v. Goldstein. 5010—Cohen v. H J Gutman Co. 5032—Weaver v. Hull. 5059—Gamzan v. Lustgarten. 5043—Isaacs v. Goldberg. 5007—Lubin v. Moisant Internat Aviators. 5027—Abesfeld v. Fricke. 4440—McLoughlin v. Color Photograph Co. 4982—Cohen v. Krulewitch. 4983—Security Bank v. Somer. 4938—Schwarz v. Otis Lithograph Co. 4955—Tishman v. Franco-Am Food Co. 5030—Stoff v. Realty Trust Co. 5039—Nat Nassau Bank v. Kramer Cont Co. 5041—Sexton v. Cahn. 5042—Rosenberg v. Home Ins Co. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Smith, J., case on; Part IV., clear; Part V., case on; Part VI., case on; Part VII., clear; Part VIII., case on.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J. Elford Realty Co v. Livingston—William C Arnold. Bowitz v. Rath—George Schulz. Schulz. Prospect Inv Co v. McLaughlin (2)—Seymour Mork. Same v. same (3)—Frank Ryan.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Donnelly, J. Loretta A Reilly v. Harry Levor—J L Brandmarker.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Jenks, Thomas, Carr, Woodward, Rich, JJ. Enumerated day calendar. 367—Gugel v. Hiscox. 365 N E—Shaw v. Shaw. 381 M E—Shaw v. Shaw. 705—Ford v. Glendenin. 685—Myers v. City of New York. 750—Muench v. Terry Co. 758—Pockrass v. Kaplan. 759—Brennan v. L I R R. 761—Jacobson v. Ebling Brewing Co. 762—Daymon v. Westchester R R. 763—Sinnott v. Hanan. 765—Shanahan v. Feltman. 766—Bottega v. Campbell. 768—Nelson v. Richmond R R. 769—Fredsell v. N Y & Q Co R'way. 770—N Y Telephone Co v. De Noyelles Brick Co. 772—Leggatt v. Vitagraph Co. 773—Edwards v. Edwards.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kapper, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. Clark, J. Part II., Benedict, J. Part III., Garretson, J. Part IV., Marean, J. Part V., Stapleton, J. Part VI. Scudder, J. Part VII., Van Siclen, J. 5151—Wilshusen v. Nassau R R. 7939—Lo Re v. Federman et al. 875, 901—Simonetti v. Cocera. 4917—Wlotrowska v. Nassau R R. 5268—Mayo v. Rocco et al. 5332, 5997—Goetz v. Nassau R R. 5520—Abd-el-nour v. Long Island R R. 8513—Chavkin v. Kaufman. 8823—McPartland v. Reeves. 5265, 5264—Fogarty v. Fey v. Y Dock Co. 1612—Singleton v. Steeplechase Park Co. 3906—Terranova v. City of New York. 4701—Keyes v. Interborough R T. 5419—McGowan v. Interborough R T. 5560—Ralph v. Kelly. 5613—Batson v. Berry. 5916—Lonergan v. Emerson Engine Co. 7443—Wetsell v. Reilly. 8732—Devlin v. Booth S S Co et al. 8822—Tracy v. Hedden Const Co. 8853—Idaho Maryland Co v. Union Bank. 9132—Oliphant v. Oliphant. 9203—Schwenk v. Puchalski et al. 5659—Mueller v. Brooklyn Union El R R. 4325—Scholl v. Otto. 5848—Preston v. City of New York. 5955—Weiss v. B H R R. 5959—Breslin v. B H R R. 5962—Fulton v. Roberts. 5963—Rosenberg v. B H R R. 5964—Maxwell v. U S Paper Bottle Co. 5968—Mahon v. B H R R. 5969—Prussian v. Weinrose. 5972—Garrity v. City of New York. 5975—Boehm v. Raymond & Sloane et al. 5978, 5979—Schuck v. Roulston et al. 4356—Raymond Concrete Co v. Thatcher & Sons. 5784—Haitz v. B H R R. 5984—Gellis v. Klinger et al. 6087—Findlay et al v. City of New York. 5995—Jaranshow v. Emery. 5996—Chafetz v. Peshkin. 5998—Holt v. Nassau R R. 6000—Straw v. Karp Brothers. 6001—Scacomb v. Arbuckle Brothers. 6002—Meyer v. Coney Island & Gravesend Railway Co. 6003—Rendell v. Metzger. 6004—Ferman v. Gez. 6005—Dowd v. City of New York. 6006—Evans v. B H R R. 6008—McMahon v. Robins Co. 6014—Murphy v. Wood. 6015—Weintraub v. B H R R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 6016—Schmitz v. Jamaica Consumers Ice Co. 6018—Driscoll v. B H R R. 6019—Malone v. Tidewater Bldg Co. 6021—Higgins v. B H R R. 6022—O'Neill v. Tidewater Bldg Co. 6026—Paraz v. Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co. 6027—Crita v. Joline et al. 6028—Sherman v. B H R R. 6030—Karst v. American Mfg Co. 6032—Fryer v. Minzer. 6033—Bannon v. Coney I & B R R. 6034, 6035—Prelewicz v. Cegielski. 6037—Meyer v. Meston. 6038—Cohen v. Bklyn Woven Label Co. 6040—Ditrich v. Bklyn, Queens & Sub R R. 6043—Meriot v. Horbert. 6044—Maguire v. Minns. 6046—Mulcahy v. Purcell et al. 6047—Tryano v. Nassau R R. 6048—Carter v. Smith & Sons Co. 6049—Lo Duca v. B H R R. 6050—Azzimaro v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins. 6053—Buckley v. Bklyn Union El R R. 6054—Joyce v. Bklyn Union El R R. 6058—Hallett v. Nassau R R. 6061—Donnelly v. Coney I & B R R. 6062—Weiss v. Ward Bread Co. 4952, 4953—Aber v. Nash. 5466—Wiedle v. Libassi. 5858—Levy v. Robinson et al. 1426—Nickel v. Wood. 4095—Meyers v. Roulston. 4994—Lucker v. N Y Times Co. 5350—Fishman v. Nassau R R. 5549—Freedman v. City of New York. 5551, 5552, 5940—Finkelstein v. Belford. 5625—Scheffmeyer v. City of New York et al. 5961—Walkinshaw v. City of New York. 7991—Palmer v. Driver et al. 8722—Brooklyn Bank v. Equitable Trust Co. 8931—Altschul v. Sutton. 9022—Friedberg v. Emigrants' Savings Bank. 9040—Rogers v. B H R R. 9124—Rassner v. Segal. 6065—Cashman v. City of New York. 6066—Morgan v. Vance Co. 6068—Cornell v. Kings Improvement Co et al. 6069—Handelman v. Fish. 6075—O'Neill v. Smith Cont'g Co. 6076—Knorz v. Coney I & B R R. 6078—Velt v. McCauslan. 6082—Longobardo v. Callan. 6083—Bengard v. Thompson Starrett Co. 6084—Ramus v. Nassau R R. 6085—Munkenback v. Euton. Highest number reached on regular call, 6086.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Crane, J. 155—Del Genovese v. Del Genovese. 2877—Franz v. Rimlinger. 2389—Perino v. Perino. 2864—Albanis v. Albanis. 2254—Brown v. Brown. 2609—Thomas v. Thomas. 2851—Villa v. Riley. 2439—Hellyer v. Winham. 2842—Field v. Field. 1177—Schoenherr v. Bklyn Cons Drug Co. 2858—Feuer v. Feuer. 2880—Schinck v. Zinck. 1886—Heyman v. Biggs. 2874—Halm v. Halm. 2887—White v. White. 2832—Secor v. Secor. 2652—Goldberg v. Tuck. 2770—Bechdal v. Bechdal. 2897—Kinsey v. Kinsey. 2876—Leventhal v. Bachmutzky. 2410—Yonkers City El R R v. Jackson Realty Co. 2319—Murphy v. Prudential Ins Co. 2576—Robbins v. Hill. 2044—Standard Plunger Co v. Fuller & O'Connor. 1782—Moran v. Moran. 2767—Falk v. Adams. 1158—Todaro v. Somerville Realty Co. 1791—Bossert v. Binuy. 2889—Kaplan. 1965—Fauls v. Fauls. 1514—Isaacson v. Isaacson. 2426—Witten v. Witten. 2342—Epstein v. Epstein. Highest number reached on the regular call, 2900.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Aspinall, J. Litigated motions. 1—Biggs v. Sea Gate Assn. 2—Matter of Katz. 3—Sammon v. Belinky. 4—Borio v. Am Shade Roller Co. 5—Same v. same. 6—Hearn et al v. Schuchman. 7—Matter of Leahy. 8—Hull v. Greenberg et al. 9—Matter of Empire State Surety Co. (Cohs.) 10—Flok v. Flok. 11—Clark v. W C Duckworth Co. 12—Bombaro v. West India Steamship Co. 13—Horstein v. Miller et al. 14—Charnas v. Kornblum et al. 15—Same v. same. 16—Topiltz v. Wenz and another. 17—Burgess et al v. Gurnee et al. 18—A Weber Silk Dyeing Co v. Speer. 19—Liens Purchase Co v. Kurzrock et al, (Action 1.) 20—Same v. same, (Action 2.) 21—Kelly v. Kelly. 22—Matter of E 28th and E 20th Sts, (Bennett and another.) 23—Sonsire v. Sonsire. 24—Jennings v. Gullikson et al. 245—Same v. Love et al. 25—Matter of N Y City Water Supply, (Sec 1.) 26—Warshing v. Remington Realty Co. 27—Richard and another v. A Collora and another. 28—Patten v. Patten. 29—Edison v. Edison. 30—Isserman v. Hyatt. 31—Brenner v. Brenner. 32—Wright Mfg Co v. Tendler and another. 33—Excelsior Brew Co v. Lynch. 34—Lust v. Drachman and another. 35—Maniscalco v. Carruba. 36—Scanlon v. Krustkowska and another. 37—Wittherholt v. U S Printing Co. 38—Smith v. L I Lighting Co. 39—Matter of Young Women's Christian Assn, (water rents.) 40—Matter of Lenox Road. 41—McMulkin v. Wiarda. 42—Reid v. Flanagan. 43—Schroeder v. Muller et al. 44—Guarino v. Guarino. 45—Epstein v. Levinson et al. 46—Watson and another v. Hoboken Planing Mills Co. 47—North Side Bank of Bklyn v. Burger et al. 48—Siegel v. Siegel. 49—Turner v. Woolworth and another. 50—Chapman v. Heatley et al. 51—Matter of E 28th St, (Glusker.) 52—Conolian Mantel & Refrigerator Co v. Rutland Const Co. 53—Black v. Grady. 54—Setteducatti v. Setteducatti. 55—Jordan v. Herrman & Grace Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Criminal Calendar—Part V.—Stapleton, J. Joseph Bongiovi, William Miller, Patrick Foley, Francesco Silvestri, Alexander Fifer, Michael Petro, Andrew Fisher, and Joseph J. Geary.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Motion Calendar—Jenks, P. J. Hirschberg, Burr, Thomas, Carr, Woodward, Rich, JJ. S. Hamblen Holden v. Theresa Crolly et al. Edward Long, John Nowak, and William E Ficklen v. Estates of Long Beach, People, &c, v. David Karpel.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S. Wills of J A Patterson, Ed Cartine, S J Thornton, Jacob Eulen, F G Lockwood, L M Hudnut, Ellen Hansen, M Sturk, Matteo Fortaglia, Martin Hoy, William King, and Eleanor G. Fowler. Accountings in the estates of Matilda Adams, Sophie Pfohman, E Fritsch, Peter Dotazner, A F Parmento, James McStay, S J Delap, Caroline Ilges, Elise Josey, Michael Moran, L E Young, Sam Firswki, Gustav Nitschke, John Bauman, Anna De Bramvere, Ellen Trudden, E C Gallagher, M Raderschatt, John Gunther, Ellen Johnson, H Lauterbach, and Esther E Baldwin. Estates of Mary Rice, Patrick McCarren, Leander Terwilliger, John Schlitz, J. E. Schmidt, and Antonio Grillo. Contested calendar—Wills of Mary A Gratz, John Kilmaschke, and Harriet Whitford.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Dike, J. Harry Josten, Grover Olsen, David Fine, George E. Rosenblum, Antonio Bonello, William Walker, Nathan Feinstein.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Fawcett, J. Edward Berkman, Adolph Neering, Edward Kaufman, Jacob Koehler, Louis Valentine, Habweh Wahby, Louis Wank, Samuel Lippman, Samuel Abramson, Isidore Goodman, Edward Gillespie.

COUNTY COURT—Part III.—Niemann, J. Joseph Amberg, Hyman Glickman, Peter Behan, Jacob Goldinger, Andrew McKean, Charles Myer, Joseph Mizelman.

COUNTY COURT—Part IV., Ottaway, J.—Civil calendar. 1946—Brand v. Bklyn Hgts R R Co. 1790—Hibsch v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 1949—Bridgman-Smith Co v. Mace Mfg Co. 1950—Hess v. Elditz. 1951—Geoghegan v. Bklyn Hgts R R Co. 1953-4—Hulsen v. Duerr. 1906-7—Lazarowitz v. Bklyn Hgts R R Co. 1959—Schwartz v. same. 1916—Reices v. same. 1933—McCaffrey v. same.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 1960—Morris v. Coney Isl & Bklyn R R Co. 1961—Smith v. Bklyn, Queens Co & Sub R R Co. 1963—McCready v. Edeson. 1965—Clarke v. Coney Isl & Bklyn R R Co. 1786—King v. Ruppert. 1968—St John v. Lynch. 1971—Rebhun v. Bklyn Hgts R R Co. 1799—Kuntz v. Bklyn, Queens Co & Sub R R Co. 1972—Kwiesien v. Schneider. 1973—Leppard v. Bush Terminal Co. Highest number reached on regular calendar, 1978.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Kelby, J. 1388—Muscher, as admx, vs. N Y & Queens Electric Light and Power Co. 974—Bradley v. Peace and another. 1453—Belden, as admr, v. Coleman. 485—Keuler, an infant, v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1493—Malinauckas, as admx, v. Columbus Distilling Co. 992—Mooney, as admx, v. Bartlett-Hayward Co. 996—Jordan v. City of New York. 997—Bradt v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1000—Conklin, an infant, v. Hastings Pavement Co. 873, 876—Rionaldi v. Meade Transfer Co. 1003—Long, as admr, v. Long Island R R Co. 1005—Black v. Tanner Motor Car Co. 1007—Cernevski v. Nicholas Copper Co. 1009—Somass v. General Vehicle Co. The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call. 1010, 1011—Noble v. Greenpoint Glass Co et al. 1013—Banks, an infant, v.

Bankruptcy Sales

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SHANLEY-MORRISSEY COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.—Excavators, dredges, derricks, concrete mixers, steam pumps, locomotives, and all other property formerly used by the Shanley-Morrissey Co., Inc., bankrupt, in the construction and improvement of the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals. Charles Snongood, Official Auctioneer, will offer the said property for sale in bulk and in single lots, at Utica, N. Y., December 9th, 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at "Shanley-Morrissey" Lock, Utica, N. Y., and at Mechanicville, N. Y., at "Harte's Yard," on December 10th, 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

All the property will positively be offered for sale in single lots. Bids for all the property in bulk must be made to said Auctioneer at Utica, N. Y., on December 9th, 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, TRUSTEE,
31 Nassau Street, New York City.
WILLIAM F. CARELL, ATTORNEY FOR TRUSTEE,
64 William Street, New York City.

NO. 17,201.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARCUS LOEB, Bankrupt.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Richard O. Smith, the Trustee herein, at public auction by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at No. 2,750 Broadway, New York City, on the 9th day of December, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

The property to be sold consists of vacuum cleaners, gas appliances, gas reducers, office furniture, fixtures, typewriter, &c.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per cent. of its appraised value.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Attorney for Trustee, 31 Nassau St., New York City.
New York, Nov. 27, 1912.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS J. RIEBEL and MICHAEL COHEN, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day. Monday, Dec. 9th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 71 Brighton Av., West End, N. J., assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of fine up-to-date butcher store, including butcher blocks, counters, racks, butcher hooks, ice house, ice boxes, cashier desk, safe, chairs, &c., also (4) wagons.

ALBERT W. RANSOM, Receiver.
WILLIAM HERBKEL, Jr., Attorney for Receiver, 64 William St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STRAUS-BROMBERG CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Dec. 9th, 1912, by order of the court, at 12:30 P. M., at 159 West 25th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of above named bankrupt, consisting of cloaks, suits, woolens cut goods, trimmings, machines, power tables, fixtures, safe, &c.

AARON FEINBERG, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 350 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LIONEL A. HYMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Dec. 9th, 1912, by order of the court at 2 P. M., at 1,560 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furniture, showcases, shirtwaists, ladies' apparel, fixtures, &c.

L. HARDING ROGERS, Jr., Receiver.
LOUIS BOEHM, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 16,530.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—HENRY I. LEWIS and SAMUEL LEWIS, trading as Lewis Bros., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Henry I. Lewis and Samuel Lewis, trading as Lewis Bros., bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated September 6, 1912, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 13, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 7, 1912.

NO. 15,511.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—BARTOW WRIGHT and BARTOW W. WRIGHT, individually and as composing the firm of Wright, Velie & Co., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Bartow Wright and Bartow W. Wright, individually and as composing the firm of Wright, Velie & Co., bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated October 30, 1912, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 13, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 7, 1912.

NO. 17,212.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York. DORA SIMON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Dora Simon, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated November 26, 1912, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 13, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 7, 1912.

NO. 17,212.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York. SIMON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Simon, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated November 26, 1912, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 13, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 7, 1912.

NO. 17,214.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—AARON S. BOCK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Aaron S. Bock, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 30, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 13, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 7, 1912.

Lost Articles Found.

The law requires that every one make an effort to find the owner of any lost article that he may find. The first thing he does is to look at the lost column of The New York Times. If your advertisement is there it will surely be seen.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Bankruptcy Notices

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY LIGHTSTONE, Alleged Bankrupt.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of Lesser Brothers, verified the 4th day of December, 1912, and the affidavits of Daniel Rheinauer and Joseph A. Reitman, hereto annexed, that a petition was filed in this court on the 18th day of November, 1912, praying that the above-named alleged bankrupt be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpoena, directed to said alleged bankrupt, was duly issued out of this court to the Marshal of this district, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve same, as appears by his return on file in this court, and that said alleged bankrupt cannot be found within this district, so that personal service may be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have been made to locate the said alleged bankrupt, and that the only manner in which service can be made upon him is by publication,

Now, on motion of Lesser Brothers, attorneys for petitioning creditors, it is

Ordered that Henry Lightstone, the above-named alleged bankrupt, plead, answer, or demur on or before the 26th day of December, 1912, to the petition filed in the office of the Clerk of this court on the 18th day of November, 1912, by creditors, to have him adjudged a bankrupt, and, in case of his failure to plead, answer, or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further

Ordered that this order be published in The New York Times once a week, for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 9th day of December, 1912, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt, at his last known place of residence, 133 West 113th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the day of the first publication.

Dated New York, December 5th, 1912.

GEO. C. HOLT, U. S. D. J.

LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 299 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS ROSENBERG, MORRIS WEISBERGER, and DAVID ISKOVITZ, individually and as copartners, trading as ROYAL SILK AND DRESS GOODS HOUSE, Bankrupts.—No. 16,881.

To the creditors of Morris Rosenberg, Morris Weisberger, and David Iskovitz, individually and as copartners, trading as Royal Silk and Dress Goods House of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the seventh day of August, A. D. 1912, the said Morris Rosenberg, Morris Weisberger, and David Iskovitz, individually and as copartners, trading as Royal Silk and Dress Goods House, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors was held September 25, 1912, and a trustee elected at said meeting, said trustee having failed to qualify, a second first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the nineteenth day of December, A. D. 1912, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, December 3, 1912.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL DeFALCO and GAETANO TINNI, both individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name of DeFALCO, TINNI & CO., Bankrupts.—No. 16,819.

To the creditors of Michael DeFalco and Gaetano Tinni, both individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name of DeFalco, Tinni & Co., of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the nineteenth day of August, A. D. 1912, the said Michael DeFalco and Gaetano Tinni, both individually and as copartners, doing business under the firm name of DeFalco, Tinni & Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the nineteenth day of December, A. D. 1912, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, December 3, 1912.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,994.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—ALBERT BECK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Albert Beck, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 30, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 13, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 7, 1912.

NO. 17,024.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—RACHAEL SIMON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Rachael Simon, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated November 6, 1912, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 13, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 7, 1912.

NO. 17,095.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—SOL WOLERSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Sol Wolerstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 6, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 13, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 7, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID B. GOLDSMITH, Bankrupt.—No. 17,383.

To the creditors of David B. Goldsmith, of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the twenty-fifth day of November, A. D. 1912, the said David B. Goldsmith was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the nineteenth day of December, A. D. 1912, at twelve o'clock, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, December 3d, 1912.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALICE LYNN BAIR, Bankrupt.—No. 17,498.

To the creditors of Alice Lynn Bair of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the third day of December, A. D. 1912, the said Alice Lynn Bair was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of the creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the nineteenth day of December, A. D. 1912, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, December 3, 1912.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,994.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—ALBERT BECK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Albert Beck, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 30, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 13, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 7, 1912.

NO. 17,147.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York. JACOB M. KANTRO, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob M. Kantro, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 8, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 13, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 7, 1912.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. BROWN & SHARPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, COMPLAINANT, AGAINST UNITED STATES MOTOR COMPANY, ALDEN-SAMPSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, BRUSH RUNABOUT COMPANY, COLUMBIA MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DAYTON MOTOR CAR COMPANY AND MAXWELL-BRISCOE MOTOR COMPANY, DEFENDANTS.

Notice of Sale of All the Properties of All of the Above Named Defendants.

Pursuant to a decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, made in the above entitled cause, bearing date the 18th day of November, 1912, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court on said 18th day of November, 1912, the undersigned Receivers will, on Wednesday, the 8th day of January, 1913, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, sell at public sale in accordance with the provisions of said decree, the property therein directed to be sold, in Room 47 of the Post Office Building in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York. The following is a description of the property to be sold in accordance with the provisions of said decree, namely:

All the right, title and interest of the undersigned, as Receivers of United States Motor Company, Alden-Sampson Manufacturing Company, Brush Runabout Company, Columbia Motor Car Company, Dayton Motor Car Company and Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company, and all the right, title and interest of each of said companies, in and to all of the property of such company, namely:

PARCEL NO. 1.

PROPERTY OF UNITED STATES MOTOR COMPANY.

I. 5,000 shares of the preferred stock and 20,000 shares of the common stock of Alden-Sampson Manufacturing Company, of the par value of $100 each.

II. 16,000 shares of the preferred stock and 15,000 shares of the common stock of Briscoe Manufacturing Company, of the par value of $10 each.

III. 35,000 shares of the preferred stock and 100,000 shares of the common stock of Brush Runabout Company, of the par value of $10 each.

IV. 14,550 shares of the preferred stock and 8,118 shares of the common stock of Columbia Motor Car Company, of the par value of $100 each.

V. 1,120 shares of the capital stock of Columbus Circle Realty Company, of the par value of $100 each.

VI. 5,000 shares of the capital stock of Dayton Motor Car Company, of the par value of $100 each.

VII. 1,000 shares of the preferred stock and 7,500 shares of the common stock of Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company, of the par value of $100 each.

VIII. 250 shares or certificates of interest of Maxwell-Briscoe Trust, of the par value of $100 each.

IX. 10 shares of the preferred stock and 8,488 shares of the common stock of National Motors Company, of the par value of $100 each.

X. 2,500 shares of the preferred stock and 2,500 shares of the common stock of Providence Engineering Works, of the par value of $100 each.

XI. 4,000 shares of the preferred stock and 20,000 shares of the common stock of E. R. Thomas Motor Car Company, of the par value of $100 each.

XII. Any and all other property, real, personal and mixed, of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situated, owned or possessed by United States Motor Company, or by the Receivers of said Company at the date of the transfer of possession under said decree by said Receivers, including any and all shares of stocks, bonds and other securities, automobiles, cars, parts, materials, supplies, tools, office furniture, drawings, books, vouchers and other papers, patents, licenses, trade and patent good-will, contracts, bills and accounts receivable, whether owning from any of the companies any of the shares of the capital stock of which are owned or controlled by United States Motor Company, or otherwise owing, cash on hand and in bank, and all other property whether or not herein specifically mentioned or referred to, owned or possessed by said company or its Receivers at the said date of the transfer of possession under said decree.

PARCEL NO. 2.

PROPERTY OF ALDEN-SAMPSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

I. All that certain piece or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in that part of the south half of a Quarter Section 18 of the 10,000 Acre Tract, so called, lying west of the right of way of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad, and described as follows: Commencing at a point in the intersection of the centre line of Oakland Avenue and the southerly line of said Quarter Section 18 running thence northerly along said centre line of Oakland Avenue, 400 feet to the north line of the south half of said Quarter Section 18 running thence easterly along said north line of the south half of said Quarter Section 18 1,534.22 feet to a point on the westerly line of the right of way of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad, thence southerly along the westerly line of said right of way 271.26 feet to a point, thence north 63 degrees 30 minutes east, 70.5 feet to a point, thence southerly along the westerly line of said right of way 131.59 feet to a point, 934.86 feet northerly along said right of way from the south line of said Quarter Section 18; thence westerly on a line parallel with the southerly line of said Quarter Section 18 1,602.65 feet to the place of beginning, subject to the public right of way and rights in said Oakland Avenue; embracing 14.497 acres of land more or less. The above property is held under a contract dated July 1, 1910, due May 1, 1915, with the Stevens Land Company.

II. All and all other property, real, personal and mixed, of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situated, owned or possessed by Alden-Sampson Manufacturing Company or by the Receivers of said Company, at the date of the transfer of possession under said decree by said Receivers, including any and all real estate, lands, leaseholds, buildings, plants, easements, appurtenances, machinery, equipment, automobiles and cars, whether finished or in process of manufacture, parts, materials, supplies, tools, office furniture, drawings, books, vouchers and other papers, patents, licenses, trade-marks, trade names, good will, contracts, bills and accounts receivable, whether owning from United States Motor Company or from any of the companies any of the shares of the capital stock of which are owned or controlled by said United States Motor Company, or otherwise owing, cash on hand and in bank, and all other property, whether or not herein specifically mentioned or referred to, owned or possessed by said Alden-Sampson Manufacturing Company or its Receivers at the said date of the transfer of possession under said decree.

PARCEL NO. 3.

PROPERTY OF BRUSH RUNABOUT COMPANY.

I. All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Village of Highland Park, County of Wayne, State of Michigan, bounded and described as follows:

1. That certain piece or parcel of land situate in that part of the South-half of Quarter Section 18 of the 10,000 Acre Tract so called, lying West of the right of way of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad, and described as follows: Commencing at a point at the intersection of the centre line of Oakland Avenue a distance of 16½ feet northerly of the intersection of said centre line of Oakland Avenue and the southerly line of said Quarter Section 18 running thence northerly along said centre line of Oakland Avenue 500 feet to a point, running thence easterly on a line parallel with the southerly line of said Quarter Section 18 1,635.11 feet to a point on the westerly line Right-of-way of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad, thence southerly along the westerly line of said Right-of-way 418.03 feet to a point 100 feet northerly from the south line of said Quarter Section 18, thence westerly on a line parallel with the southerly line of said Quarter Section 18 200 feet to a point, thence southerly parallel with the westerly line of said Section 83.45 feet to a point 16.5 feet northerly of said southerly line of said Quarter Section, thence westerly on a line parallel to the southerly line of said Quarter Section 18 1,474.70 feet to the place of beginning, subject to a right of way and rights in said Oakland Avenue, embracing 18.611 acres, more or less. The above property is held under a contract dated June 21, 1910, due November 1, 1913, with the Stevens Land Company.

2. That certain piece or parcel of land situated in that part of the south half of Quarter Section 18 of the 10,000 Acre Tract lying west of the right-of-way of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the centre line of Oakland Avenue a distance of 16.5 feet northerly of the intersection of said centre line of Oakland Avenue and the southerly line of said Quarter Section 18; running thence easterly on a line parallel with the south line of said Quarter Section 18 1,474.71 feet to a point; thence northerly on a line parallel with the westerly line of said Section 83.45 feet to a point; thence easterly on a line parallel with the south line of said Quarter Section 200 feet to a point on the westerly line of the Right-of-way of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad; thence southerly on the westerly line of said Right-of-way 100 feet to the intersection of said Right-of-way and the south line of said Quarter Section 1,675.45 feet to the intersection of said south line of said Quarter Section and the centre line of Oakland Avenue; then northerly along the centre line of Oakland Avenue 16.5 feet to the place of beginning, embracing one and sixteen-thousandths Acres more or less, subject to the public right of way and rights in said Oakland Avenue. The above described property is held under the same contract as set forth under the foregoing paragraph 1.

3. That certain piece or parcel of land situated in that part of the South Half of the Quarter Section 18 of the 10,000 acre tract, so called, lying west of the Right-of-way of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad, and described as follows: Commencing at 616.6 feet north of the intersection of the centre line of Oakland Avenue and the south line of said Quarter Section 18 at a point in the centre line of said Oakland Avenue, thence northerly along said centre line of Oakland Avenue 415.80 feet, thence easterly 1,602.68 feet to westerly line of Right-of-way of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad, thence southerly 416.88 feet, thence easterly 1,602.11 feet to place of beginning. The above described property is held under the same contract as set forth under the foregoing paragraph 1.

II. All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the City of Detroit, County of Wayne, State of Michigan, bounded and described as follows: Lots 32 to 38 inclusive of Guilloz & Whitaker's Subdivision of Lot 12, Quarter Section 58, and part of Quarter Section 48, 10,000 Acre Tract Hamtramck (now Detroit) excepting and reserving therefrom the westerly 10 feet of Lot 38 above described, conveyed to the City of Detroit by deed dated January 25, 1908, and recorded February 11, 1908, in Liber 709, page 422 of Deeds, said premises being on the south side of Euclid Avenue, formerly called Sidney Avenue. Lots 1, 2, and 3 of Guilloz & Whitaker's Subdivision of Lot Number 12, Quarter Section 58, and part of quarter section 48 10,000 Acre Tract Hamtramck (now Detroit) excepting and reserving therefrom the westerly 16 feet of Lot 3 above described, conveyed to the City of Detroit, by deed dated January 25th, 1908, and recorded February 11, 1908, in Liber 709, page 422 of deeds, said premises being on the North side of Euclid Avenue, formerly called Sidney Avenue. Lots 90, 91 and 92 of J. A. Moeller's Subdivision or part of quarter section 48 10,000 Tract, Hamtramck, (now Detroit), excepting and reserving therefrom the westerly 15 feet of Lot 90 above described, conveyed to the City of Detroit by deed dated January 25, 1908, and recorded February 14, 1908, in Liber 709, page 422 of Deeds, said premises being on the North side of Philadelphia Ave. formerly called Moeller Street. Also a parcel of land, formerly a public alley, 8 feet wide lying between Lot 92 of J. A. Moeller's Subdivision above described and the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad right of way and extending from the South Line of Philadelphia Avenue to the northerly line of the public alley lying south of and parallel with Philadelphia Avenue; also a parcel of land, formerly a public alley, 8 feet wide lying between Lot 1 of Guilloz & Whitaker's Subdivision above described and the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad right of way, and extending from the South line of the aforesaid alley to the north line of Euclid Avenue, (formerly Sidney Avenue); also a parcel of land formerly a public alley, 10 feet wide lying between Lot 32 of Guilloz & Whitaker's Subdivision above described and the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad right of way, and extending from the South line of Euclid (formerly Sidney) Avenue to the north line of the public alley lying south of and parallel with Euclid Avenue; also all that parcel of land formerly a public alley, lying in the rear of lots 1, 2 and easterly 15 feet of lot 3 of Guilloz & Whitaker's Subdivision of Lot Number 12, Quarter Section 58, and described and lots 92, 91 and the easterly 15 feet of lot 90 of J. A. Moeller's Subdivision above described. The above described property is held under a contract dated October 1, 1910, and due October 1, 1916, with the Independent Stove Company.

III. Any and all other property, real, personal and mixed, of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situated, owned or possessed by Brush Runabout Company or by the Receivers of said Company, at the date of the transfer of possession under said decree by said Receivers, including any and all real estate, lands, leaseholds, buildings, plants, easements, appurtenances, machinery, equipment, automobiles and cars, whether finished or in process of manufacture, parts, materials, supplies, tools, office furniture, drawings, books, vouchers and other papers, patents, licenses, trade-marks, trade names, good will, contracts, bills and accounts receivable, whether owning from United States Motor Company or from any of the companies any of the shares of the capital stock of which are owned or controlled by said United States Motor Company, or otherwise owing, cash on hand and in bank, and all other property whether or not herein specifically mentioned or referred to, owned or possessed by said Brush Runabout Company or its Receivers at the said date of the transfer of possession under said decree.

PARCEL NO. 4.

PROPERTY OF COLUMBIA MOTOR CAR COMPANY.

I. All those certain pieces or parcels of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the City and County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, bounded and described as follows:

1. North in part by Park River and in part by the south branch of Park River; East by Laurel Street; South by Park Street; and West by the south branch of Park River.

2. Northerly by land formerly owned by Joseph and Joshua Davenport and now owned by Rudolph Raphael and wife et al.; Easterly by Park River, formerly called Hog River; southerly by Park Street; and westerly by land of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. Subject, however, to all rights of way of said Rudolph Raphael and the other owners of the property adjoining on the north across said premises.

3. Beginning at a point in the east right of way line of the N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. Co., said point being 263.12 ft. northerly from a mere stone in the southwest corner of land now or formerly belonging to Augusta C. Lefke, at which point a mere stone is to be set; thence easterly by an angle nine to the right 74 degrees and 20 minutes 106.97 feet to a point where a mere stone is to be set (said angle being turned from a tangent to the N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. Co.'s right of way curve at the above point); thence easterly by an angle to the right of 18 degrees and 56 minutes 94.18 feet to a point where a mere stone is to be set; thence southerly by an angle to the right of 102 degrees 55½ minutes 95.82 ft. to a point where a mere stone is to be set; thence southerly by an angle to the right of 7 degrees and 27 minutes 122.97 ft. to a point where a mere stone is to be set; thence southerly by an angle to the left of 15 degrees and 8 minutes 69.4 ft. to a point in the southern boundary line of property now or formerly belonging to Augusta C. Lefke (and now owned by Rudolph Raphael, et al.), at which point a mere stone is to be set (said mere stone being 40.64 ft. east of a mere stone now standing in the south property line of said Lefke); thence easterly in a line which is a continuation of the south boundary line of said property hereby conveyed to said grantor's other property, to the south branch of the Park River; thence northeasterly at low water mark following the meanderings of said south branch of the Park River to its intersection with the north branch of the Park River; thence at low water mark northwesterly, westerly, southerly, westerly, northwesterly and northeasterly following the meanderings of the north branch of the Park River to its intersection with the easterly right-of-way line of the N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. Co.; thence southerly along said easterly right-of-way line about 344 ft. to the place of beginning; bounded north by low water mark of the north branch of the Park River; bounded east by the low water mark of the north and south branches of the Park River; bounded west by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and low water mark of the north branch of Park River and other land of the Grantors; bounded south by low water mark of the south branch of the Park River, other land of said Raphael et al., and other land of the Grantors, partly in each, containing four and seventy-two one-hundredth acres, more or less.

II. Any and all other property, real, personal and mixed, of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situated, owned or possessed by Columbia Motor Car Company or by the Receivers of said Company, at the date of the transfer of possession under said decree by said Receivers, including any and all real estate, lands, leaseholds, buildings, plants, easements, appurtenances, machinery, equipment, automobiles and cars, whether finished or in process of manufacture, parts, materials, supplies, tools, office furniture, drawings, books, vouchers and other papers, patents, licenses, trade-marks, trade names, good will, contracts, bills and accounts receivable, whether owning from United States Motor Company or from any of the companies any of the shares of the capital stock of which are owned or controlled by said United States Motor Company, or otherwise owing, cash on hand and in bank, and all other property whether or not herein specifically mentioned or referred to, owned or possessed by said Columbia Motor Company or its Receivers at the said date of the transfer of possession under said decree.

PARCEL NO. 5.

PROPERTY OF DAYTON MOTOR CAR COMPANY.

I. All those certain pieces or parcels of land with the buildings and improvements thereon situate in the City of Dayton, County of Montgomery, and State of Ohio, bounded and described as follows:

1. (Tract No. 11.) That certain parcel or tract of land situated in the City of Dayton, County of Montgomery, State of Ohio, In Lots numbered 1071, 1078, 4469, 4470, 4864, 4865, 4866, 4867, on the revised plat of said City of Dayton. Also all of In Lot 4468 on said revised plat of said City of Dayton, excepting so much thereof as was taken off the north end for the opening of State Street. And also In Lot numbered 1072 and the north part of In Lot numbered 1073 on said revised plat of said City of Dayton, said In Lot number 1072 and the north of said In Lot number 1073, being bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning on the west line of Fremont Ave. at the northeast corner of said In Lot numbered 1072; thence southwestwardly along the northern boundary of said In Lot numbered 1072 131 feet to the northwest corner of said In Lot; thence southeastwardly, on a line parallel with Wayne Avenue, along the western boundary lines of said In Lots numbered 1072 and 1073, 24.67 feet to a point on the western boundary of said In Lot numbered 1073; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with the southern boundary line of said In Lot numbered 1072, being a line at right angle to the west line of Fremont Avenue 100 feet to the eastern boundary of said In Lot number 1073, the west line of Fremont Avenue; thence northwesterly along the west line of Fremont Avenue 79 feet to the place of beginning. Also the strip of ground formerly an alley lying next east of and adjoining Lot numbered 4864, extending from State Street southwardly, which alley was vacated by the City Council of said City of Dayton, by resolution passed July 2nd, 1902.

2. (Tract No. 12.) That certain parcel or tract of land situated in the County of Montgomery, State of Ohio, being part of fractional section No. 5, T. 1, R. 7, M. R's in Montgomery County, Ohio, bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot No. 4 on a plat and subdivision of part of said section made by J. A. Linkerd, Surveyor, on November 19, 1888, and recorded in Plat book 4, pages 178 and 179 of the records of said County and conveyed by said Daniel Kiser to Charlotte Protsman; thence N. 1 degree 45 minutes East 12 chains to the north line of said section; thence south 88 degrees 20 minutes east 20.15 chains to the middle of the Dayton & Michigan Railroad Track; thence South 1 degree 25 minutes west 12.15 chains, along the middle of said track to a corner; thence north 88 degrees 15 minutes west 20.25 chains to the place of beginning, containing 24.51 acres. The said premises being lot No. 5 as designated and described on said plat and subdivision, save and except therefrom 5½ acres on the east side of the premises above described heretofore conveyed by said Grantors to one Lisetta Mittelstetter and by said Lisetta Mittelstetter conveyed to one Peter Steiger. Said Deed from said Lisetta Mittelstetter to said Peter Steiger being recorded in Deed Book No. 140, page 179 of the Deed Records of Montgomery County, Ohio. Also excepting from said tract above described so much of same as is held by the Dayton & Michigan Railway for a right of way by virtue of the deed recorded in Vol. 244, page 64, of the deed records of Montgomery County, Ohio. Said above described tract is now in the City of Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio, by virtue of recent ordinance passed by the City Council of said City; and by virtue of certain proceedings had thereunder. Subject to a certain mortgage made by Charles A. Craighead to Harrison H. Kiser, originally securing the payment of $15,000.00 of which amount the sum of $6,500.00 and interest is due.

3. (Tract No. 13.) That certain parcel or tract of land situated in the County of Montgomery, State of Ohio, being part of Lot No. 5 of Daniel Kiser's redivision of part of Section 5 Town 1 Range Seven M. R's bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the centre line of the County Road and the centre line of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad track being the southeast corner of said Lot No. 5; thence north 87 degrees 40 minutes west 4.55½ chains to a planted stone set for a corner; thence north 1 degree 33 minutes east 12.15 chains to the north line of said section; thence south 88 degrees 22 minutes east 4.55½ chains to the middle of the Dayton & Michigan Railroad track; thence south 1 degree 33 minutes west 12.15 chains to the place of beginning, containing 5½ acres, subject to the easement and the rights of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company contained in Entry in case No. 21860; Common Pleas Court of Montgomery County, Ohio, and in conveyance from Daniel Kiser, Jr., to the Dayton & Michigan Railroad Company, recorded in Volume 244, page 64 of the Deed Records of Montgomery County, Ohio. Said above described tract is now in the City of Dayton,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The storm that was over the Great Lakes Saturday night is now central over Maine and moving toward the Grand Banks. During the last twenty-four hours it has caused snow flurries in the North Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley and snows and high winds on the Great Lakes. It is followed by rapidly rising pressure and clearing and decidedly colder weather. Cold weather has already overspread the region of the Great Lakes, th Ohio, the Lower Missouri, and Upper Mississippi Valleys. The indications are that the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday throughout the country, except that there will be rains in the Far Southwest. Much colder weather is probable Monday throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States, while a reaction to higher temperature will set in Monday. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Sandy Hook to Boston. The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be brisk northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate to brisk northwest.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have brisk and high northwest winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

New England—Fair and colder, with a cold wave Monday. Tuesday fair, with slowly rising temperature, brisk northwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, Eastern New York, and New Jersey—Fair and much colder Monday. Tuesday fair, with slowly rising temperature, brisk north west winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday; colder in southern portion. Tuesday fair, with rising temperature; moderate northwest, shifting to southwest, winds.

Western New York—Fair and colder Monday. Tuesday fair, with rising temperatures; moderate west, shifting to southwest, winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at hteiocal office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	45	33	4 P. M.	56	44
6 A. M.	43	33	6 P. M.	54	42
9 A. M.	47	36	9 P. M.	53	43
12 M.	59	44	11 P. M.	48	36

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yestrday was 38; for th corresponding date last year it was 60; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 34; at 8 P. M. it was 44. Maximum temperature, 44 degrees at 3:20 P. M.; minimum, 32 degrees at 7:45 A. M. Humidity, 78 per cent at 8 A. M.; 44 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. stood at 29.99 inches; at 8 P. M. it showed 29.75 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
12:30	234 E. 49th St.; Sisters of Charity.	
4:15	834 E. 107th St.; Tony Carbello.	Trifling
4:35	120 3d Av.; Leon Bueckens	Trifling
5:45	2,215 1st Av.; M. Barbaino	$10
6:30	29 Park Row; A. Rankin	Trifling
7:00	138th St. and Harlem River; Knickerbocker Ice Co.	$200
8:55	194 Av. A.; Benjamin Bonano	Trifling
9:30	1,205 Hoe Av.; Peter Peterson	Trifling
10:15	504 Bergen Av.; M. Gilseich	Trifling
P.M.		
1:25	2,157 8th Av.; Acker, Merrall & Condit	Trifling
1:35	61 Bleecker St.; I. Newman	Unknown
1:40	2,007 La Fontaine Av.; Nathan Goldhut	$20
1:40	1,106 Union Av.; Benjamin Rosenthal	Trifling
2:15	143 Suffolk St.; Philip Bodgar	Trifling
2:45	201 W. 54th St.; A. Higgins	Trifling
3:25	1 Av. C; Isaac Marks	Trifling
4:15	159 Grand St.; M. Rosenberg	$100
4:55	71 W. 71st St.; Mrs. Kirkman	$100
5:40	3 Av. B; Philip Gonor	Trifling
5:35	150 to 160 Greene St.; Royal Paper Box Co	$4,000
6:00	219 Broome St.; Mark Freedman	Trifling
6:25	72 E. 113th St.; Morris Lieberwitz	$500
6:40	2,103 Boston Road; United Cigar Co.	$20
7:10	232 E. 93 St.; Max Horowitz	Trifling
7:10	402 E. 4th St.; Charles Tittlebaum	Trifling
8:16	341 E. 146th St.; Thomas Sandow	Trifling
8:20	826 Rivington St.; Isaac Miller	Trifling
9:10	460 Cherry St.; Isaac Sluken	Trifling
9:20	30 Cornelia St.; Giuseppi Boselli	Trifling
9:35	162 Ridge St.; Joseph Altman	Trifling
10:20	1,075 1st Av.; Harry Pepper	Trifling
10:30	2,157 8th Av.; Acker, Merrell & Condit	$300
10:45	24 E. 111th St.; S. Bernstein	Trifling

Public Notices

Wanted—Two young men, J. B. L. and J. K.; a message telling of your safety and success, to relieve anxiety.

R. Graham.—Everything looks favorable. Write me at Kansas City. E. J. F.

Lost

LOST—A gold lorgnette and chain set with topaz, going from 102d St. and Central Park West to Broadway Subway, 103d St., from there to German Hospital, Brooklyn; reward. Return to E. E. Myers, 418 Central Park West.

LOST—Thanksgiving matinee, Comedy Theatre, gilt leather pocketbook; $3 bills, $1 gold piece, knife, several trinkets cherished by owner; $10 reward; no questions. Jennie Jacobs, 1,493 Broadway.

LOST—Topaz necklace, at Metropolitan Opera House or on way to Erie tubes, on Broadway car to 33d, or in tube train; reward. Return to D. B., 425 Boome St.

LOST—Mink scarf, two heads, four feet, two tails. Hiveu Av., 170th St., or Broadway, south, C. C. shayne label; reward. P. J. Sinnott, 559 West 164th.

LOST—A red fox fur collar on West End Av. between 80th and 93d Sts., at 8:30 P. M. Sunday evening; reward. L. Frazin, 677 West End Av.

LOST—Topaz necklace, Metropolitan Opera House, Broadway car, or McAdoo tube to Erie Station; reward. D. B., 425 Broome St.

LOST—Gold bracelet, Saturday morning, leaving Wall St. Subway; reward. Hornblower, 24 Broad St.

LOST—Fraternity pin, P. E. O., star; name on back; return, reward. 174 West 126th St.

LOST—Gold bag at Bustanoby's, 39th St. Liberal reward for return to Bustanoby.

$25 REWARD

and all advances paid for recovery lady's Tiffany gold watch, No. 26949, hunting case, stem winder, with 2 portraits photographed on interior of covers, monogram on outside; lost November, 1911. WE guarantee the reward and advances. Notify Charles Schneider, COMMERCIAL DETECTIVE BUREAU, 52 Broadway, N. Y.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—Fox terrier, white, black-brown marked; license 14,460; between 66th and 96th Sts., Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Friday night; reward $5 for return; no questions asked. Whitehead, 177 Columbus Av.

LOST—White collie, sable ear, hit by automobile; reward. 68 W. 47th. 3290 Bryant.

LOST.—Prince Charles spaniel, East 77th St. Reward for return to 990 Madison Av.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 27 East 125th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

FOUND—On Fifth Av., Saturday morning, Nov. 23, a gold bracelet. A description for identification may be sent to 15 Fort Street, Auburn, N. Y.

Business Opportunities

ASK YOUR BANKERS OR ATTORNEYS, OR BOTH TO INVESTIGATE THIS INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU.

You can enjoy an independent income from the ownership of apple land in Wenatchee, Wash. Five acres should return you a clear profit of $2,000 and up a year. You can own such property—have it taken care of for you, and receive the income without going out of New York City.

THREE BANKS, (including one of the largest National Banks in New York,) and a TRUST COMPANY will vouch for the responsibility and integrity—one of the GREATEST AMERICAN RAILROADS will vouch for our physical properties. Our method is approved by the State Government.

Many New Yorkers have already bought. Let us call and tell you details. Simply address:

WENATCHEE APPLE LAND CO., SINGER BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Investment of $500 without services by going manufacturing concern with large orders on its books and an immense demand for its product; this is an A1 proposition and will stand fullest investigation. X 123 Times.

$2,500 wanted without services by going concern manufacturing an advertising article in universal demand; this is an unusual opportunity; will stand fullest investigation. X 124 Times.

Young man, clerical experience, wishes position; will invest little capital established concern. L 160 Times.

Partner with $25,000 wanted; business established 40 years ago; no agents. X 145 Times.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

83D ST., 37 EAST, (near Madison Av.)—Rooms with board; table board; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding for particular people, unexcelled residentially; centrally located; moderate rates; cuisine, service the best; references. 7257 Plaza.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

Censored Want Advertisements

"Only advertisements fit to print."

When you want something, remember that every advertisement inserted in this column has been carefully censored.

It is the aim of The New York Times to print only advertisements that state clearly what the advertiser wishes of the reader in the way of either services or money.

You will save time that might otherwise have to be given to investigation by making The New York Times your Want Medium. Answer these advertisements freely. Use these columns for your own advertisement. Telephone an advertisement to 1000 Bryant.

The type used for "Wants" is called agate. By counting six average (seven short) words to the line in small type or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost by consulting the following table:

Classification.	Per Agt. Line.
Help Wanted..... Situations Wanted.....	15c
Agents Wanted..... Boarders & Board Wanted.... Rooms to Let or Wanted.....	20c
Apartments to Let or Wanted. Country Board..... Employment Bureaus..... Horses and Carriages..... Houses to Let or Wanted.....	25c
Business Notices..... Business Opportunities..... Lost, Found, Rewards..... Purchase and Exchange.....	50c
Public Notices.....	40c

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms, private baths; board. Telephone Gramercy 1978. References.

West Side.

14TH ST., 237 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; superior table board; all conveniences; home comforts; reasonable.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 23 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH, 49 WEST. — Heart shopping district; convenient theatres; high-class home cooking; table board.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Alliance House.)—"Quiet place for quiet people." Single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathrooms, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. Phone 6068 Bryant.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; private baths, telephones; superior table.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Choice single room; heat, running water; newly decorated; excellent table; references.

55TH ST., 63 WEST.—Desirable light, airy, single rooms; parlor floor; suitable doctor, dentist; telephone.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—First-class furnished, large, small rooms; private bath; good board; telephone.

68TH ST., 68 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent service; breakfast optional; reasonable; telephone.

68TH, 67 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS.

70TH ST., 30 WEST.—Rooms, suites, separate; every convenience; table board; best location; first class.

73D ST., 171 WEST.—Nice room for business people; excellent table; guests accommodated; reasonable.

74TH ST., 131 WEST, (18th Year.)—Large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

76TH ST., 243 WEST.—Choice large second floor room, with private bath; also medium-sized room; references.

76TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, well-heated room, with dressing room; smaller room; excellent table.

76TH ST., 237 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished pleasant rooms; running water; excellent table.

79TH ST., 114 and 182 WEST, Norece Hall and The Bonheur.—Under one management; select residential hotels; new throughout; steam heat; exceptional rooms and suites, handsome parlors, reception rooms, lounge and tea room; ideal in all appointments; Southern cooking, white maid service; must be seen to be appreciated; rates reasonable. Write for booklet. 'Phone 7140 Schuyler.

80TH ST., 144 WEST, (Costahouse.)—Beautiful large room, with dressing, private bathroom; twin beds; French cuisine; individual tables; cheerful dining room.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Well-furnished house, comfortable and homelike; parlor dining; bountiful table; reference.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Large sunny front room, first floor, well heated; running water; references

81ST, 138 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; under new management; table guests.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large and small heated rooms, with all conveniences; adjoining bath; reasonable.

82D ST., 50-52 WEST.—Attractive single rooms, $9 up; electricity. Phone Schuyler 8397.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, well-appointed rooms; every convenience and comfort; delightful home environments; secluded as private residence. Telephone Schuyler 5326.

86TH ST., 149 WEST.—In beautiful private house, two rooms; single or en suite; table boarders.

87TH ST., 156 WEST.—Private house; accessible; studio room, rooms; bath; couples, gentlemen; good board.

95TH ST., 62 WEST.—Large, sunny room; German-American family; parlor dining room; table guests.

96TH ST., 68 WEST.—Newly opened; $3 up; with board, $7; couples, $12; conveniences; steam.

103D, Corner West End, 879.—Large, corner room; all conveniences; splendid cuisine; rates moderate.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms; good table; good service; good company; references; reasonable; Southerners.

105TH, 201 WEST.—Choice, modern; outside, running water, $4.50; business people; board optional. Bacon.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Large room, second floor front; also single; table guests; home cooking.

117TH ST., 352 WEST.—Large, light, newly furnished room and board; the very best home cooking; near Morningside Park. Apt. 32.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—South, single, double; showers; elevator; nutritious cooking; table guests. Apartment 53.

122D ST., 520 WEST.—Large and small rooms; elevator apartment; all conveniences; moderate. Kerker.

130TH ST., 250 WEST.—Near "L" station; large; also hall room to let, with board.

137TH, 602 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—Large room, running water; German cooking; elevator. Apartment 43.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; unexcelled cuisine; with or without private bath; reference.

145TH ST., 412 WEST.—Refined, comfortable accommodations; select people; private house; parlor privileges; telephone; references.

152D ST., 561 WEST.—Private house, northeast corner Broadway; large, well-furnished rooms; running water; home table; Southern cooking; table board.

177TH ST., 701 WEST, (Telephone 1640 Audubon, Apartment 22.)—Lady physician will take invalids into her private home; large, sunny rooms; elevator.

CONVENT AV., 886.—Delightful suite; two large, airy rooms, private dressing room; bath; exclusiveness.

LA PORTE HOTEL, 1,161 Amsterdam Av.—Suite two rooms, bath; southern exposure; newly decorated and furnished; other rooms; home cooking.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101.—Table guests; parlor dining; comfortable; meals; one single room, one suite.

WEST END AV., 762.—Pleasant room and board with private family; table board also.

Boarders Wanted

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Heights; river view; most accessible locality N. Y. City; Subway 5 minutes Wall St.; corner trolley connects bridge and Broadway; high-class neighborhood; board; house furnished, unfurnished. 905 Main.

Country Board

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn; convenient, homelike Winter residence; thirty minutes out. Telephone Flushing 290.

New Jersey.

Small family on Chester Hill would rent large front room; table board excellent. 153 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

15TH ST., 105 EAST.—Handsomely furnished suite, elevator apartment; Subway express; gentlemen only; references. Hardy.

16TH, 130 EAST.—Large, well-furnished room; one flight up; well heated; private bath.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Desirable room; running water; single room; select house; breakfast optional; references.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms, with and without bath; gentlemen; references.

59TH ST., 129 EAST.—$2 week; respectable gentlemen exclusively; steam heat, bath; transfer everywhere. Stevens.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

LEXINGTON AV., 157.—Attractive single and double rooms; bath and telephone; private house.

SUITE; parlor; bedroom; private bath and toilet; handsomely furnished; phone; electric light; large closets; private family. 58 East 53d.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house, suite for bachelors; every convenience; highest references only.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.—Comfortable, large, sunny room; ample closets; all conveniences; references.

9TH ST., 69 WEST.—Large furnished room; all conveniences; also small room; running water, bath.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Beautifully furnished light, clean rooms; modern conveniences; telephone; single room, $5.

14TH ST., 241 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished large, small rooms; steam heat; private house.

21ST ST., 230 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; all conveniences; housekeeping privileges or gentlemen; $3-$5.

29TH, 351 WEST.—Large, well furnished front room; private house; suitable for two; reference.

39TH, 39 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; refined house; breakfast optional; telephone.

46TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large front room; large rear room; bath connected; 2d floor; references; gentlemen only.

46TH ST., 136 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; breakfast optional; all conveniences; respectable; telephone.

46TH, 43 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; private bath; suitable for two; other rooms.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large and small elegantly furnished steam-heated rooms; breakfast optional.

50TH ST., 70 WEST.—Two sunny connecting rooms; private bathroom; steam heat, telephone.

50TH ST., 51 WEST.—An elegantly furnished parlor; use of waiting room; doctor or dentist.

50TH, 51 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, sunny room, with bath; private family; gentleman; reference.

51ST, 341 WEST.—Large front room; sunlight, steam, running water, telephone; convenient to all transportation lines. White.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with every convenience.

55TH ST., 63 WEST.—Light, airy, comfortable rooms; parlor floor; suitable doctor, dentist; telephone.

55TH ST., 103 WEST.—Attractive, light rooms; all conveniences; refined surroundings; select neighborhood; reasonable. Tappan.

56TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; also medium and small; gentlemen.

58TH ST., 126 WEST.—Small rooms, newly renovated, moderate; large room; parlor; studio, doctor.

60TH, 22 WEST, (THE NEW YORK.)—Elegantly kept; private baths; $25-$60 monthly.

65TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

69TH ST., 143 WEST.—Attractive front room in exclusive apartment; electricity, shower, telephone; breakfast. Wilde.

70TH ST., 134 WEST.—Elegant large front room; very comfortable; absolute cleanliness; all conveniences; reference.

70TH ST., 307 WEST.—Attractive furnished room; running water, phone; private house; near Subway.

71ST ST., 269 WEST.—Desirable front, back room; steam heated; conveniences; electricity; hot, cold water.

71ST ST., 340 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; private bath; light housekeeping; $9; small room, $5.50; telephone.

72D, 147 WEST.—Everything new; exclusive home for refined people; private family.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Large front room; running water; also small room; private house; references.

75TH ST., 181 WEST.—To a permanent gentleman, a beautifully furnished large front room; southern exposure; steam, electric light, telephone; refined home surroundings; $8 weekly; references. Mrs. Nichols Kelley.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; private bath; high-class house; electricity; references.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsome sunny front room in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—Attractive front room; running water; adjoining bath; also smaller rooms.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Large second story room; southern exposure; bath; private house; suitable two.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Desirable rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; private family; references.

78TH ST., 100 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, sunny room; scrupulously clean.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful connecting sunny rooms; private bath; single, en suite; also small room; good location; near Subway; reasonable.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Ideal rooms, parlor suite, suitable doctor; newly furnished throughout; conveniences; reasonable.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; choice rooms, modern conveniences; high-class private home; references exchanged.

80TH ST., 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well furnished; running water; convenient "L," Subway; reference.

81ST ST., 204 WEST.—Two-room suite, bath adjoining; ground floor; excellently furnished; bright; $10.

80TH, 142 WEST.—Bright, sunny rooms, single or en suite; electric light; hot water heat.

81ST ST., 143 WEST.—Large front parlor for doctor's office.

82D, 8 WEST.—Select, clean, homelike, large and small rooms; table guests; out of town guests and Southerners accommodated.

82D, 41 WEST.—Desirable, large, small rooms in well-appointed private house; telephone; references.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; southern exposure; private bath; electric light; moderate terms.

83D ST., 159 WEST.—Large room, running water, $2.50; two, $3; telephone; second floor. Stanton.

83D ST., 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; house newly renovated; every convenience; reference.

86TH ST., 310 WEST.—Desirable large room, suitable one, two gentlemen; telephone 7297 Riverside; Subway.

88TH ST., 183 WEST.—Medium-sized room; heat, running water; private house; gentleman; references; reasonable.

89TH ST., 232 WEST.—Private house; handsomely furnished room; bath; terms moderate. Telephone 7990 Riverside.

92D ST., 8 WEST.—Desirable, light, sunny front room; elevator apartment; to business woman.

93D ST., 27 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room, second floor front; desirable back parlor, single rooms; hot water; all conveniences; telephone.

94TH, 78 WEST.—Large, small rooms; warm; one flight up; telephone; convenient L. Kirby.

95TH ST., 310 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished, in first-class apartment; all conveniences. Johnson.

95D ST., 175 WEST.—Newly furnished front parlor; other small rooms; heated; Subway; phone; moderate.

96TH ST., 68 WEST.—Rooms, $8.00 up, with board $7; couples $12; family suites; steam.

108D ST., 145 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, suitable for business gentlemen; private house; references; telephone.

103D, 11 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms; suitable for two; bath adjoining; gentlemen. Irwin.

105TH ST., 80 WEST.—Large front room; water; single room; private house; "L," Subway.

112TH ST., 500 WEST.—Sunny room; heated; telephone; private family; $3.50; breakfast optional. Apartment 28.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

112TH ST., 622 WEST, Near Riverside Drive.—Attractive rooms; suite, singly; elevator. Apartment 32.

113TH, 541 WEST, Apt. 3.—Large, well-furnished room; private family; moderate; gentleman.

115TH ST., 636 WEST.—Attractive, warm, light room; running water; desirable neighborhood; references. White.

115TH ST., 221 WEST.—Nicely furnished hall room; all conveniences; gentleman. Murphy.

116TH ST., 620 WEST.—Apartment 101; front room or suite; $8, $15 week; references; private.

116TH ST., near Riverside.—Comfortable front room; gentleman; reasonable. Telephone 3596 Morningside. Apartment 24.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Attractive suite, southern exposure; also single rooms; reasonable. Apartment 32.

119TH ST., 419 WEST.—Southern exposure; large front room, adjoining bath, in new and finest elevator apartment, with young married couple; no other roomers, $8, with breakfast, $10. Telephone 7700 Morningside. Walsh.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Light single room; private bath; elevator; electricity; kitchen; reasonable. Apartment 31.

123D ST., corner Broadway.—Suite and single rooms; good location; gentlemen or couple; privileges like your own home. 5280 Morningside. King.

124TH ST., 31 WEST.—Room, suitable doctor; other room; elevator. Phone Harlem—5025. Whitcomb.

124TH ST., 505 WEST.—Large furnished room; elevator, telephone service. Call evenings after 7. Nelson.

129TH, 280 WEST.—Recommendable rooms; clean, homelike; refined; references. Telephone 2371-R Morningside.

136TH ST., (Riverside Drive, 587.)—Room in high-class apartment with family of two; reasonable. Apartment 4B.

137TH, 611 WEST.—Suites, private bath; single rooms; running water; hotel service. Pierson.

138TH ST., 201 WEST, (Corner 7th Av.)—Rooms to let; refined neighborhood; beautiful front rooms, $2 up; large corner parlor, running water, kitchenette, very desirable for light housekeeping; these rooms have large closets, are well heated, and have plenty hot water; large bathroom each floor; convenient to Subway and elevator; rooms newly decorated; phone in house.

138TH ST., 600 WEST, APT. 55.—Comfortable single room; telephone; electricity; shower; gentleman; near Subway.

139TH, 601 WEST.—Near station; front rooms; southern exposure; electricity; elevator; reasonable. Apartment 31.

139TH, 571 WEST.—Broadway corner; Apartment 41; outside south room; business woman preferred.

153D ST., (3,681 Broadway.)—Pleasant outside room; high-class elevator apartment; all conveniences; moderate. McKle.

157TH, 600 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; high-class elevator apartment; suitable one, two; breakfast optional. Apt. 34.

159TH ST., 555 WEST.—Large, well heated room; private house; newly furnished; near Broadway Subway.

181ST ST., 565 WEST.—Cheerful outside room, heated, independent, adjoining bath; moderate; private family. Brehme.

A PRIVATE Christian family, Riverside Drive, 112th, will rent pleasant room, overlooking river and Drive, to gentleman. A 98 Times.

ELEGANT HOME.—West End Av. home for young lady students; highest references. ROOM & BOARD DIRECTORY, 190 Columbus Av. Tel. 8623 Columbus.

EXQUISITELY kept rooms, West 70s; private baths; highest references. ROOM & BOARD DIRECTORY. 190 Columbus Av. Tel. 8623 Col.

Free information regarding rooms and board, Leland's, 4 West 33d. Transient, permanent. (25th year.)

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, near 141st St., Convent Av.—Daintily furnished double room, with dressing room; mission furniture, brass bed; $4.50; single, $2.50; private residence.

LARGE sunny room, heated, bath adjoining. In select apartment on Broadway near 103d Subway station; refined gentlemen. Telephone 8752 Riverside.

MANHATTAN AV., 51, near Central Park.—Suite, front, second floor, lavatory, closets; modern; homelike; reasonable. McGee, 2525 River.

MANHATTAN AV., 88.—Attractive rooms in private family house; modern conveniences; quiet neighborhood. Young.

PRIVATE family, 112th St., door from Broadway; large bedroom, adjoining bath; every convenience. L 123 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575, (corner 135th.)—Sunny outside rooms; elevator, electric light, shower bath; reasonable; gentlemen. Carpenter.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Choicely furnished rooms, singly or en suite. Alabama Apartment Hotel.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550, cor. 127th.—Light and sunny front rooms; high class; Apt. 34.

ROOM AND BOARD DIRECTORY.

Call and examine our list of rooms, with and without board; accommodations high class and desirable in every way. Tel. 8623 Col. 190 Columbus Av.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished.

WANTED—Room, bath, kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished; gentleman; west side. Room. 442 Columbus Av.

Apartments to Let Unfurnished

West Side.

The Apartment Extraordinary.—Unique in healthfulness, privacy, and exclusiveness; residential block. 503 West 140th St.

16th, 5 West.—Bachelor apartments, skylight studios, or room and bath; all improvements; references required.

Amsterdam Av., 964-966.—Five, six room apartments; all improvements; $28 to $38. Superintendent.

5 West 16th St., at 5th Av.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments; room and bath. $40-$50.

Elevator apartments, $35-$50; 4-6 rooms; all improvements; 40 W. 127th; 30 E. 128th.

East Side.

BACHELOR APTS., 13 EAST 86TH ST. Two rooms and bath; service; electric light and steam heat; $55-$60.

18th St., 348 East.—Parlor floor and basement to let; light rooms; desirable neighborhood.

4 large rooms; improvements; corner; new; $22. 656 East 176th St.

Brooklyn.

Upper part two-family house, $25; well heated; all conveniences. Rogers, 16 West 47th.

Furnished

BEAUTIFUL 8-ROOM APARTMENT ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

NEW FURNITURE, SILVER, LINEN, AND CHINA; ALL LIGHT AND AIRY ROOMS; FINE RIVER VIEW; RENT $200 A MONTH. R. S., BOX 107, 617 6TH AV.

St. Nicholas Av., 348, Corner 127th.—Handsomely furnished suites of four, five, six rooms; elevator, telephone, electric light, silver, linen; special bargain; $40 upward monthly; beautifully furnished rooms, adjoining bath, kitchen, $8 to $6 weekly.

62d St., 147 West.—Sublet 8-room apartment, beautifully furnished, $85. Call at noon. Phone Schuyler 8572. Chastain.

Apartment to sublet; 7 rooms, bath; $80 per month; 6 months or more; seen 2 to 4 any day. K., 75 East 81st St.

130th St., 508 West.—Three four-room, furnished; elevator apartment. 'Phone 3596 Audubon. Apartment 21.

Apartments to rent furnished; all sizes; $75 to $900 per month. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, No. 162 W. 72d St., city.

27TH ST., 35 EAST.—Two rooms, bath; front south exposure; will sublet; full hotel service.

Two fine rooms and bath, corner Madison Av., 20 East 69th St., $50; references.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

From Jan. 1 to May 1, furnished apartment wanted; eight or nine rooms; two baths; two maids' rooms; below 65th St., East or West; $350 to $400 per month. Address Box 865, White Plains, N. Y.

Clients waiting for desirable furnished apartments. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, No. 162 W. 72d St.

Pianos and Organs

Open Evenings till Christmas.

10 per cent. Special Discount on our Four regular sizes and styles New Upright Pianos. Player Pianos, Grand Pianos, Electric Combination Player Pianos, Pianos for limited spaces. Bargains in used instruments at all prices and terms.

Complete line Victrolas, Records, Cabinets and accessories.

MATHUSHEK, Broadway and 47th St. Phone 5547 and 5548 Bryant. Catalog Free. Renting. Tuning. Repairing.

YEARLY FACTORY SALE, CLOSING OUT ALL USED AND ODD STYLE UPRIGHT, GRAND, AND PLAYER PIANOS. GREAT BARGAIN FOR SHREWD BUYERS. WRITE OR CALL FOR BARGAIN LIST. EVERYTHING MUST BE SOLD. JANSSEN, E. 132D AND BROWN PL., NEAR 133D ST. L STATION.

STEINWAY mahogany upright piano, in excellent order; will sell for $150. 316 W. 86th St.

Help Wanted, Female

ASSISTANT for physician's office; business experience not essential; permanent position for woman of refinement, education, and tact; salary, $10. Doctor, L 161 Times.

GOVERNESS.—An exceptionally competent and bright young woman, about 25, of pleasing personality, with executive ability; preference is given to an educated woman competent as a pianist; to the right party is offered a good salary and a beautiful home. Ask for Mr. Kay, Hudson Bay Co., 45 West 34th St.

MILLINERY.—First-class saleslady wanted; high salary; steady position. Ringler, 16 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

Help Wanted, Male

AGENTS WANTED.—Those who have had experience in writing industrial insurance, and who can sell life, sick, and accident policies; no lapses; commission and salary bonus. Apply Room 502, 253 Broadway.

BOY WANTED to run elevator; must have best of references. Apply after 9 A. M. Supt., 100 East 17th St.

DRESS LINENS and wash goods salesman wanted by a large New York importer to cover the entire South; excellent opportunity; applications stating past employment will be treated strictly confidentially. R 241 Times Downtown.

INVESTIGATOR in law office; experience unnecessary; give previous employment character references. E 309 Times Downtown.

NEAT, bright, energetic boy for office, manufacturing company. L 125 Times.

Salesman handling muslin underwear to carry as a side line, strictly commission, specialty line ladies' muslin drawers; only those with established trade; territory open New England, South, and west of Pittsburgh. X 131 Times.

SALESMAN.—If you are looking for a proposition on which $50 and more is being made weekly, call and see us; we want hustlers only. Call after 11 A. M. Charles Scribner's Sons, 153-157 5th Av. Take elevator to Fourth Floor.

SALESMEN.—Well educated, over 25 to travel in New York, Connecticut, will be instructed as salesman, advanced to position as manager; expenses guaranteed. Ryan, 156 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—A house of many years' standing wishes to engage a few bright young men for city and vicinity; commission only. Call after 3 P. M., 92 Pine St.

SALESMEN wanted on skirts and dresses to travel on the road; only experienced men need apply. L 108 Times.

TEACHER of elementary grade in a school, college graduate, or graduate of training school only need apply; one with experience preferred. Apply, after 4 o'clock, at 507 West 155th St. Please bring credentials.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 2d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 303 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—By New York Stock Exchange house, bright young man to run quotation board; address in own handwriting, stating references; only those with previous experience need apply. Box R 232 Times Downtown.

WANTED—By export commission house, invoice clerk; must be quick and accurate at figures and accustomed to use of typewriter. R 224 Times Downtown.

WANTED—By well-known house, experienced road salesman for human hair goods; right man can make excellent connections. L 113 Times.

WANTED—Young man about 18 to assist in office; salary, $6; references required as to honesty. R 227 Times Downtown.

Employment Bureaus

Domestic.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 514 West 50th. Phone 4786 Columbus. Established 1899.

Situations Wanted Female

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, stenographer desires to secure position where a beginner's services are required; small salary; references. Miss Bernstein, 207 Osborn St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT-STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly familiar with office details, expert, will accept secretarial position for whole or part time. L 34 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Anxious to work; wideawake, capable, beginner; satisfaction assured; salary no object; references. B., 105 East Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER; hard work, long hours no objection; intelligent beginner. B., 105 East Broadway.

BUTLER and cook; man generally useful; wife thoroughly experienced; satisfactory references. Butler, 40 West 33d.

COLLEGE WOMAN, TYPIST, EDITORIAL EXPERIENCE, CLEVER WRITER, WISHES RESPONSIBLE POSITION WITH PUBLISHERS OR AS ADVERTISING COPY WRITER OR BUSINESS FIRM OR AGENCY. X 127 TIMES.

COMPANION.—American young woman wishes position; experience; references. Miss Boothe, 54 Morningside Drive, West.

DRESSMAKER, competent; makes ladies', children's dresses; reasonable. Mme. Juliet, 126 East 12th St. 408 Stuyvesant.

EXPERT COACHING.—College entrance, civil service; neglected education; references. Telephone Morningside 4880. Apartment 51.

RELIABLE, INTELLIGENT (colored) widow, speaking excellent French, good hand sewer, children's dresses a specialty, willing and obliging, by day or week. Also young colored girl as chambermaid, &c. Apply to Mrs. Padmore, 231 West 63d St.

SAVE EXPENSE—Phone 2829 Beekman; competent office help furnished promptly. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly familiar office routine; wideawake, capable beginner; small salary. S., 1,781 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660 East New York.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter (19,) beginner; rapid, accurate; high school graduate; understands bookkeeping, figuring; excellent penman; American; neat, refined; $8. R 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — First-class; excellent worker; thoroughly capable and re

G. LINDENTHAL CALLS FOR HUDSON BRIDGE

Engineer Would Add Discussion of One to Plans for Improved Water Front.

TUNNELS ARE NOT ENOUGH

No Doubt Exists Now, He Declares, of the Practicability of a Single Span Above 50th Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Few of your readers are probably aware that the present agitation for better freight transportation and dock facilities in New York has an important bearing upon another momentous question, and that is the bridging of the North River.

The bridge project is very old and it is not necessary here to go into the history of all the attempts for its realization. Its great cost, ranging from $70,000,000 to $100,000,000, (including the costly right of way,) according to location and capacity, has been the principal deterrent to all efforts heretofore.

The subject comes up now in a peculiar manner.

The City of New York requires urgently more water front on the Manhattan side for steamship piers and freight collection and distribution facilities. The only way to get additional water front is by inducing all the railroads having freight landings and piers in Manhattan to abandon them. They occupy in the aggregate nearly 4,000 feet between the Battery and Sixty-fifth Street. They now bring the freight across and also up and down the river on car floats. The present Commissioner of Docks and Ferries in New York contends that the railroads should build new modern freight terminals in Manhattan back of the river front, and abandon their present antiquated system, which deprives the city of valuable room needed for more steamer piers.

To that end the Dock Department has prepared tentative plans showing an elevated freight railroad along the river front from Sixty-fifth Street down to the Battery, with spurs into freight terminals located along this railroad, and other spurs to be run directly to the steamship piers.

The plans further provide for this elevated railroad to connect through tunnels under the North River and Bergen Hill with a large classification and distribution freight yard in the meadows of New Jersey, into which all the railroads will run their tracks. In this manner freight cars from all these roads could be brought directly into New York into the new freight terminals. There would also be markets for foodstuffs in the terminals below the tracks on the street level, so much needed for public convenience and economy.

The plan is comprehensive and would solve not only the Manhattan freight problem for the New Jersey railroads, but would also be largely helpful in the speedier loading and unloading of freight from and to steamships. It is proposed that the elevated railroad be built by the city and that it be used also by the New York Central Railroad from Sixty-fifth Street down. That would permit the present tracks of that railroad on the streets to be everywhere taken up.

The scheme would, undoubtedly, be of great benefit to the public, but it means to the railroads a very large expenditure. A large percentage of the total cost would be for the tunnels under Bergen Hill and the North River, each about 11,000 feet long. Steep grades would be required in them to rise from an elevation of about 90 feet below water to 50 feet above, or a total of 140 feet, resulting in grades of 4 to 5 per cent., which is very steep for railroad operation, and much steeper than it would be over a bridge.

The railroads in New Jersey feel very reluctant to assume the great financial burden which that plan involves, but the city may compel them to give the terminal question serious consideration. Recent legislation empowers the city to condemn waterfront property; also such owned by the railroads in fee. Some of the piers, long owned by the city, are leased to the railroads. When the existing leases expire, the city grants to the railroads only revocable permits for the use of such piers. The city can, therefore, at any time, force the railroads off its water front, but such a step would hardly be taken rashly, since the public would suffer as much injury as the railroads from such an arbitrary proceeding.

The hesitation of the railroads is easily understood, not only by reason of the large expenditures facing them, but also because of the larger amount of taxes that would have to be paid by them on freight terminals in New York. The question whether sufficient net revenue to cover interest and taxes on all that new investment can be earned is a most serious one for the railroads.

If the only problem the city authorities had to solve was the freight traffic, then it might be a matter of indifference whether the railroad connection across the river be by tunnels or by bridge; it must be one or the other, as freight transfer by car floats, which is the present system, has become inadequate and unsatisfactory. The railroads when they act will doubtless prefer tunnels to the bridge, notwithstanding the steeper grades, because of their apparent lower cost of construction for their own particular purposes.

But is this the view that the city and the adjoining States will or should take? There is a great public demand for a bridge, particularly since the automobile traffic came into being. Automobiles can now cross the North River only on ferries, requiring from twenty to forty minutes (according to waiting time,) while on a bridge they could cross in three minutes.

Then there are the larger functions of such a bridge for all kinds of traffic, and its greater availability. It would effectually settle the questions of the isolation of New York City from the remainder of the continent, and the direct fusing of this part of the metropolitan area with the rest of the city for its benefit.

If the railroads should decide for freight tunnels, then the idea of a bridge crossing the Hudson River may have to be abandoned for a long time, perhaps for ever. Because a bridge, without the railroad traffic, could never earn enough from the local transit lines and from the automobile and motor truck traffic, dense as both kinds of traffic would be over it, to pay interest on the investment. But careful estimates show that a bridge built for the combined traffic of the railroads, local transit lines, automobiles, and wagons, and pedestrians, would after a few years produce more than sufficient revenue to meet the interest and sinking fund for its construction. For the beginning it may be necessary, however, that a part of the funds be obtained (to be later reimbursed) from the increment value of real estate within a certain radius on the New Jersey side of the bridge, or that the real estate interests should join with the transportation companies in furnishing part of the capital required.

That real estate could not fail to appreciate in value from two to ten times its present value. What is needed, therefore, is that the appropriate interests on the New Jersey side, through representatives, should come into a conference with representatives of the New Jersey railroads for the purpose of inducing them to build a bridge instead of tunnels and evolving a plan under which the undertaking could be jointly financed.

Of all the New Jersey railroads the Pennsylvania Railroad has more than 50 per cent. of the traffic crossing the Hudson River to Manhattan. That company, therefore, would be an important factor in the creation not only of the new freight tunnel facilities in Manhattan, but in the eventual construction of a bridge across the North River. The fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad already crosses the river through its own tunnels to its own terminal in Manhattan exclusively used for its passenger traffic, and many of the other lines by transfer send their passengers through the Hudson Tunnels, narrows the problem down to freight facilities in the first place. Later, however, the other railroads in New Jersey may desire to cross the bridge into Manhattan with their passenger trains. But the passenger terminal station required for such a plan would have to be a separate financial undertaking.

The bearing of the plans of the Commissioner of Docks and Ferries for better port facilities in Manhattan upon the possibility of a bridge across the North River may thus be seen to grow out of an unprecedented situation which will not repeat itself, and which opportunity should not be missed. The legal and financial difficulties of such a large undertaking can be readily overcome by the co-operation of the parties most interested, and we may be assured that capital is ready to step in if that is done.

New York is now virtually cut off from the continent by the North River as regards all street and road traffic, including automobile and motor-truck traffic. Long tunnels are useless for them, because the poisonous gases could not be removed by ventilation quickly enough to prevent suffocation. Electrical motive power alone could be used through them, but that will not likely be generally used for street motor transportation because of its greater cost.

There are already six tunnels under the North River, (two for part of the passenger traffic of the Pennsylvania Railroad and four for the local passenger traffic of the Hudson and Manhattan system.) They are all below Thirty-fourth Street, Manhattan. But to connect the high plateaus on each side of the river north of Fiftieth Street, tunnels for street purposes are impracticable, because of the unworkable steep grades that would be required to dive from high ground 100 to 180 feet above to 90 feet below the water surface of the Hudson.

No one questions the entire practicability of a large bridge over the Hudson River. Some twenty years ago much doubt existed on that point, even among some engineers, but no such doubts exist now. Given the funds, a bridge of a single span at the proper height and over the entire river between pierhead lines, as required by the Government, can surely be built.

The bridge cannot be financed and built by the two States, or otherwise with public funds. The restrictions upon the use of public credit contained in the Constitutions of both States—New York and New Jersey—make it impossible. This point has been most carefully investigated by legal authorities. The bridge can be built only with private capital.

The large plateau on the New Jersey side—nearly 20 miles long and averaging a mile wide—is an ideal place for a large city, now almost undeveloped and accessible only after hours of slow ferry and car traffic. A bridge would produce there another Brooklyn within the metropolitan area and dependent on Manhattan as a business and supply centre. Looking into the future, the bridge would thus create populous and wealthy communities. Additional bridges would follow in due time, as they did over the East River. But the construction of the first bridge is feasible only by a combination of the different interests as indicated.

It would therefore seem wise at the present juncture, when dock plans and the relief of the river front and the streets of lower Manhattan are being considered, and above all the maintenance of New York City as a harbor and port are directly concerned, that the bridge project as an adequate means of relief to all kinds of traffic, and as a comprehensive project to unquestionably insure the continuance of New York as a great port, should have serious consideration.

When the great usefulness of a bridge in providing relief for every kind of transit and in connection with warehouses, yards, electrification, &c., and the connection over it of all lines, passenger as well as freight, both outside and inside New York, is taken into account, it appears rather shortsighted to imagine that the only serious question involved in the present situation is relief at the river front in a small portion of Manhattan.

As a physical evidence of what a bridge can accomplish for New York, just add to the facilities of the bridge connecting Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens a connecting line with reasonable grades bringing trunk railroads into New York City, and removing that city from its isolation with the rest of the continent.

GUSTAV LINDENTHAL.

New York, Dec. 7, 1912.

Mayor to Dine with Bronx Press Club.

Mayor Gaynor has promised to be the guest of honor at the first dinner to be given by the Bronx Press Club. It will be held to-night in the McKinley Square Casino. Arrangements have been made for two hundred diners, and besides the Mayor it is expected that John Purroy Mitchel, Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson, and Borough President Cyrus C. Miller will be present.

DISPUTES CATHOLIC 'CLAIMS'

"Catholic" Not Synonymous with "Roman," Says Dr. Van Allen.

Dr. William Harman Van Allen, rector of the Church of the Advent of Boston, beginning a series of six lectures last night at Trinity Chapel, 18 West Twenty-sixth Street, with a discussion of "Catholicism and Romanism," declared that "Rome claims a monopoly on what we believe to be our inheritance."

A controversy between the Episcopal Church and the Roman Catholic Church, to the mind of Dr. Van Allen, was a regrettable necessity inasmuch as the Episcopal Church believed in its inheritance from apostolic times of the true faith investing it as the Holy Catholic Church with the authority to preach the teachings of the Apostles, ordain and consecrate priests and Bishops, while the Catholic Church lays exclusive claims to the divine and infallible authority centring in the Bishop of Rome.

The controversy "forced by the Roman Catholic Church in a thousand ways," Dr. Van Allen said, of necessity should be "first pure, then peaceable," because the Episcopal Church had more in common with the Roman Catholic Church than it had in differences. There was no need for bigotry or bitter accusation, he said, and he had "no patience with the scurrilous and vile-mouth accusers of the Roman Catholic Church."

"But we must not be silent in the face of Roman claims," declared the speaker, "lest that silence seem to give consent."

First, Dr. Van Allen called attention to the importance of the right use of words. Some words, he said, and some names were things to die for. The name "Catholic," he maintained, was a surname of the Episcopal Church, and when men denied the right to it to the Episcopal Church, it was time to "press the claim." He explained the Greek derivation of the word, "catholic," which meant "universal." As applied to the Greek Church and the Eastern Catholic Church, the word "catholic" was meant to describe a universal body embracing all men professing the belief in Christ.

"It conveys the idea of universality of dissemination," said Dr. Van Allen, "in contrast to one creed. The 'Catholic' Church is the church for all men in all conditions and in all ages.

"Now the Papalists maintain that 'Catholic' is synonymous with 'Roman,' and they define a Catholic as one who is subject to the Bishop of Rome."

Dr. Van Allen said that with the continued assumption of the Roman Catholic Church had come a series of militant aggressions and proselytisms, the Roman Catholic Church continually attempting to "seduce from their faith" men of other religious bodies.

"It is characteristic of the Roman Catholics," declared Dr. Van Allen, "that they trumpet abroad their conquests with a childlike simplicity, and they believe, as they are taught, that all men must be brought under the universal subjection of the Pope. If the Roman Catholic claims are true, then there is nothing for us to do but submit, but if in part they are false, to submit is sinful.

"I personally have received into our faith more converts from the Roman Catholic Church than any priest has received from our faith into the Roman Catholic Church, but I have not cast it abroad. I have not boasted openly of it when some maid servant came into our church."

Dr. Van Allen will discuss "The Petrine Claims" this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Christmas Benefit Show at Sherry's.

The Social Branch of the Christmas Fund of 1912 will give a benefit entertainment this afternoon at Sherry's under the personal direction of Frederick Townsend Martin and many patronesses. Stars of opera, drama, comedy, and vaudeville will appear at 3 o'clock, and all patrons are requested to be seated in the grand ballroom at that hour. The proceeds go to buy Christmas dinners and toys for poor families.

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CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Dec. 14, at 3. Special Orchestral Concert by ZIMBALIST. Assisted by Nahan Franko and his Orchestra. JOHN POWELL CONCERTO (1st Performance). 75c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

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